

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Early & Daniel Co.'s 1,050,000 Bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Cincinnati.
[For description see page 304.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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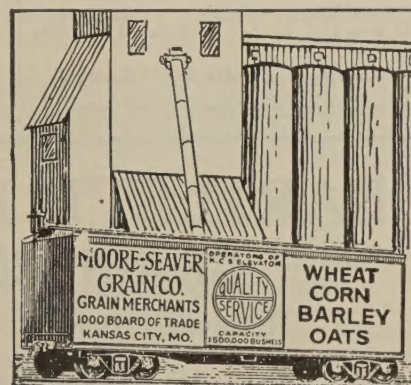
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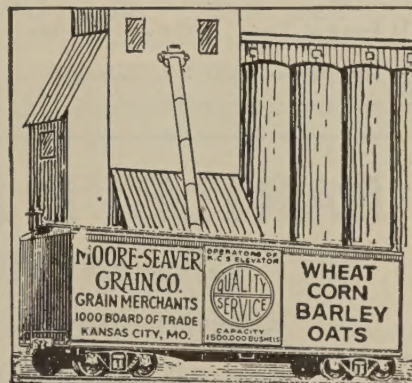
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Consolidated**332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.****THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY****BUYERS OF****Oats Corn Wheat Barley****Cedar Rapids,
Ia.****Ft. Dodge,
Ia.****Akron,
Ohio****St. Joseph,
Mo.****CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser.
If Not—Tell the Journal.

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CARGILL****MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Country Offices
Devils Lake, N. D.; Sioux Falls, S. D.;
Williston, N. D.; Fairmont, Minn.; Hast-
ings, Neb.; Marshall, Minn.; Lincoln, Neb.

Terminal Offices
Duluth, Milwaukee, Green Bay, New York,
Omaha, Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, Albany,
Portland, Ore.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Boston,
Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, Que.

HALLET & CAREY CO.**Grain Merchants****Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg****RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS****Crowell Elevator Co.**
OMAHA, NEBR.**Federal Bonded Warehouse**
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels*Over 60 Years' Continuous Service***Geo. E. Rogers & Co.**

WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS**GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR****E. H. BEER & CO., INC.**

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.**GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS***Commission Merchants***308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore****LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**

Established 1877

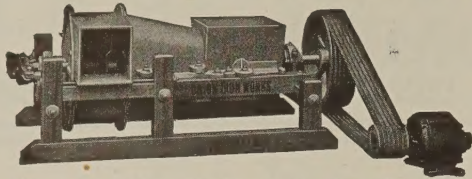
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS**Nanson Commission Co.****Grain—Hay—Seeds****202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.****ST. LOUIS, MO.**

There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

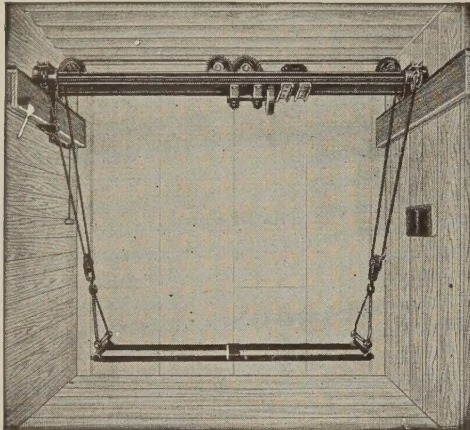
**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

WESTERN

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive



Overhead Electric Truck Dump

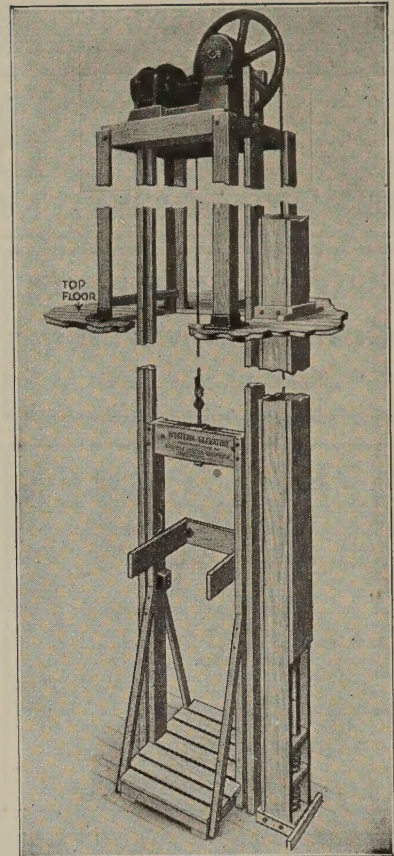
UNION IRON WORKS

NEW

The **ELECTRIC MANLIFT** takes its place alongside our Electric Truck Hoist and Motor Driven Corn Sheller.

Write us for complete information and prices.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS



400 Rooms
\$2.50 and UP

HOTEL FONTENELLE

Omaha's Welcome to the World!

Every city has one outstanding hotel. In Omaha it's the Fontenelle, the center of the city's activities. Known throughout the nation for its comfort, courtesy and service and its genial air of old-fashioned hospitality. Excellent food, sensibly priced.

EPPLEY HOTELS CO.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 3/4 x 12 3/4 inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.25. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

WHAT DO YOU NEED

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

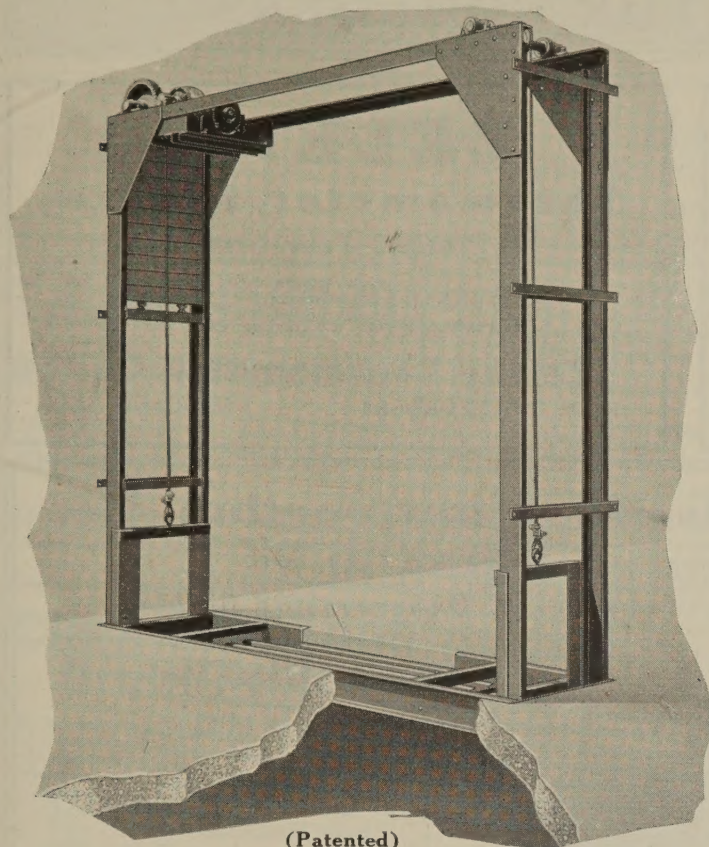
Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings { Roller	Loading Spout
Boots { Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car { Puller	Power { Oil Engine
Car { Pusher	Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales { Truck
Corn Cracker	Hopper
Conveying Machinery	Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating { Machine
Dust Protector	Separator { Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	Shelling
Feed Formulas	Sliding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer { Dry	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill { Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Foundation Restoration	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

FOR 50 YEARS WEBSTER PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON



(Patented)

A COMPLETE LINE OF MACHINERY FOR ANY CAPACITY OF GRAIN ELEVATOR

WEBSTER

COUNTERBALANCED

Truck and Wagon Lifts

are safe, reliable, fast and positive. Made of structural steel shapes, properly braced. The platform is raised by two wire cables over drums driven by geared motor operated by reversible switch.

To meet varying requirements these dumps are made in two styles, supported by the pit foundation or driveway floor.

Write for illustrated circular and prices.

**THE WEBSTER MFG. CO.
WELLER MFG. CO.**

1856 No. Kostner Ave. Chicago, Ill.

**Have You
Seed For Sale?**

**Do You Wish
To Buy Seed?**

See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.

DON'T DELAY!

Install Lightning Rods

Before the Spring Electrical Storms

**LIGHTNING PROTECTION SOON PAYS
FOR ITSELF IN INSURANCE SAVINGS**

Millers National Insurance Company
Chicago, Illinois

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Lansing, Michigan

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association
Alton, Illinois

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Des Moines, Iowa

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Texas
Fort Worth, Texas

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Kansas City, Missouri

National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company
Chicago, Illinois

**ASSOCIATION OF MILL AND ELEVATOR
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES**

230 East Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT *Engineers*

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELENY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

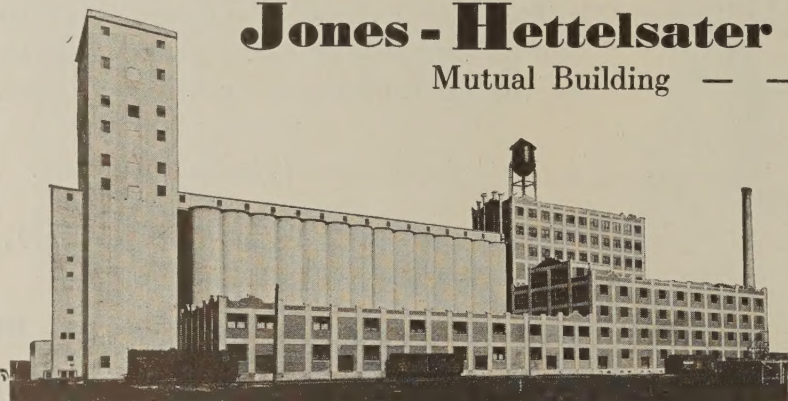
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

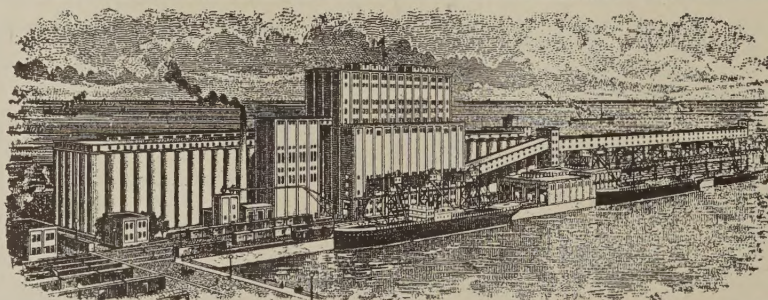
8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

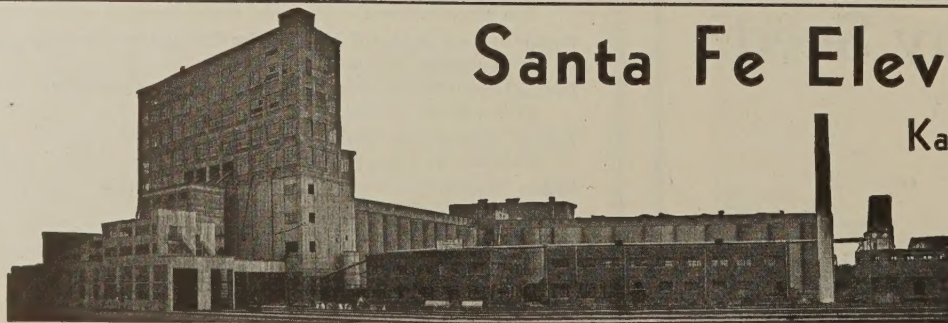
W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS
Grain Elevators

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Mill Buildings

BUILDERS
Industrial Plants

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

A. F. ROBERTS CONSTRUCTION CO.

Sabetha, Kansas

Designers and Builders

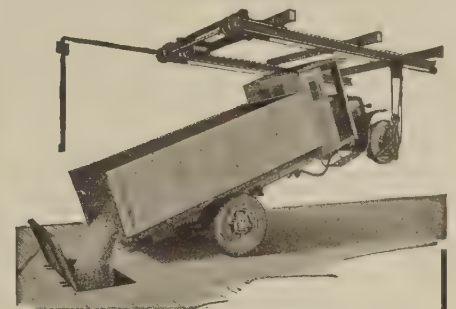
Grain Elevators
Warehouses

Wood, Steel or Concrete

WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

McMillin Truck Dump For Electric Power



In the above dump not the slightest detail was overlooked which would assist in its installation, convenience and speed in its operation, as well as durability and small expense in operation. Its being overhead and having no connection with the floor, leaves the driveway clear. Changing of the hoisting device to suit the different length vehicles is a small item compared with other dumps. By extending the track it will dump into any number of dump doors. This dump is equipped with the latest and most up-to-date type of gear-head motor and having first-class workmanship and material throughout. Capacity for the largest loads; fully guaranteed.

For complete descriptive circular including drawings for installation and prices.

Address to
L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 129,950 lbs.	to bushels of	32 lbs.
20,000 " 74,950 " "	" "	34 "
20,000 " 118,950 " "	" "	48 "
20,000 " 140,950 " "	" "	56 "
20,000 " 140,950 " "	" "	60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in keratol with marginal index. Weight, 8 oz.

Price \$2.50 at Chicago

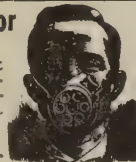
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

HCN
LIQUID

Liquid HCN... Concentrated efficiency! 100% fumigant—no waste. Applied from outside the mill through a simple piping system. Also for fumigating cereal products under vacuum.

The Two Leading Fumigants FOR CONTROLLING FLOUR MILL and GRAIN INSECTS

CYANOGLAS
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Cyanogas... The fumigant of utility for flour mills, warehouses, empty grain bins, and railway cars; for spot fumigation, and fumigation of grain in bins.

WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
224 DWIGHT BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bu. cap., elevator for sale; good mixed station; hammer mill, other sidelines; priced right. Write 74G4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN INDIANA—Elevator and coal business for sale. Price very reasonable on account of illness of owner. Mrs. W. Elwell, 1630 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

SOUTHEASTERN KAN.—15,000 bu. elvtr. complete with grinding and feed mixing machinery; 25x125 ft. whse. and trucks; doing good jobbing business in this territory; good reason for selling. Cherokee Grain Co., Cherokee, Kan.

MONTANA—100,000 bus. steel elevator for sale, electric power man lift, feed roller, Inv. cleaner, truck lift, two hopper scales, best grain section in state, main line N. P., real buy for live wire with finances to handle. Write 74H13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

OHIO—One of the best equipped elevators and machinery for the manufacture of feeds in Northwestern Ohio, for sale or lease. Located in best dairy, poultry and grain section of Ohio. Owner wishes to devote full time to the hay and straw business. The Miller Feed Co., Defiance, Ohio.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IOWA—Going diversified business and well equipped plant for sale for milling whole wheat and graham flour, rye meal and rye flour, corn meal, buckwheat and manufacturing pancake flour and poultry feeds. Plenty of water power gives low operating costs. Priced for quick sale. —Brown-Fallgatter Co., Cedar Falls, Ia.

MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

KANSAS—500-bbl. flour mill with 80,000 bu. grain storage, 60,000 bu. concrete grain elevator for sale. Will sell combined or separate. Also two country grain elevators. Box 513, McPherson, Kans.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE Central Illinois elevator with option to buy. Write 74H12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL INDIANA elevator wanted. Must show good volume and be priced right. Write 74H3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR & COAL Business wanted to rent with option to buy; prefer Kansas. Plant must be in good running condition and up-to-date. Write 74H1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATOR wanted to buy or rent, or would consider taking over the management of same on a percentage basis. Write 74H2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

FLOUR MILL WANTED

2,500 TO 3,000-BBL. FLOUR Mill wanted; must be modern. Send full details and price, with and without real estate. Address 74C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen, write quick for full details. Write 74H4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as grain buyer or manager of elevator; 20 yrs. exper.; Ill. preferred; ref. 74F2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED SALESMAN desires position in Ohio; eight years continuous contacts with dealers. Write 74E5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN man desires position, expert mechanic can handle any kind of power and furnish best of references. Chas. C. Ingalls, Otterbein, Ind.

WANT POSITION as elevator manager, office manager or bookkeeper; last two yrs. successful elevator manager reports produced if necessary; 10 yrs. clerk, account, office manager in feed and seed house and dairy; 3 yrs. working partner on large Iowa farm; age 32; good education. Write 74E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

SEEDS FOR SALE

NOW IS THE TIME to get your farmers started right by planting oats that make both dealer and farmer money. Samples and prices on request. Metamora Elvtr Co., Metamora, O.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago
A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

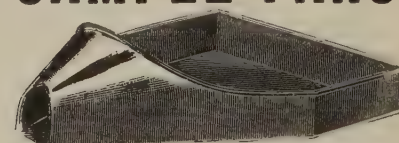
Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BOWSHER NO. 35 Ear Corn Grinder for sale cheap. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

HAMMER MILL—30-h.p., less than year old. 74H7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL; Gruendler No. 3, connected 50-hp. F-M motor. Hebron Feed Co., Hebron, Ind.

FEED MIXER—Used on car of feed only; has motor. 74H6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CRACKED CORN Machine—cutter—grader—aspurator. 74H5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BAR NUN HAMMER Mill for sale, 60-h.p. rebuilt, first class condition. Write 74F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

LARGE ELEVATOR Leg complete with head and boot for sale, 20" belt and double row of elevator cups. Van Ness Const. Co., Omaha, Neb.

WRITE ME

I have some splendid bargains in Feed Mill machinery. L. R. Veatch, 428 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. **BARGAIN.**

Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp.,
322 S. Patterson Blvd., Dayton, Ohio.

MOTORS AND DRIVING EQUIPMENT

New and Guaranteed Rebuilt Motors,
Air Compressors, Pumps
Repairing and Rewinding
Link-Belt Silent and Roller Chain Drives,
and Multi-V-Belt Drives from Stock.
Complete Engineering Service to
help you with your problems.

Electrical Engineering & Construction Co.,
Phone 4-3289 Des Moines, Iowa.

TRADE IN your idle elevator and mill machinery on a Newell Improved Heavy Duty Electric Truck Lift. Overhead and stationary models priced as low as \$185. For a short time only we will accept your idle, second-hand machinery at a good valuation in trade, due to our low stocks of reconditioned elevator and mill power transmission equipment, motors, engines, feed milling and mixing machines, etc. Tell us what you have to offer. Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1-1000 lb. vertical feed mixer connected to geared in the head motor; 1-1500 lb. horizontal mixer, 1 Vita cereal mill; 1 Rosco oat huller; 1 cold molasses mixer; 1 corn cracker and polisher; 1 Eureka corn cutter and grader; 1 corn cutter, grader and sacker combined; 1-4 bu. Richardson receiving scale; Union Iron Works sheller; water wheels; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; 1-No. 6 Invincible tri-screen receiving separator; Clark power shovel; pulleys all sizes; No. 9 clipper cleaner; Jay Bee and Gruendler hammer mills; Monarch attrition mills; 50-h.p. full diesel engine; 2 pr. high feed rolls 9x18; 1-300-h.p. Westinghouse; some elevator boots with 30" pulleys. All our rebuilt machines carry the same guarantee as new machines. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—All sizes at very low prices—guaranteed. 74H8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SCALES FOR SALE

GRAIN & BEAN DRIER for sale; No. 2 Hess Ideal. A-1 condition. Cheap for quick sale. Granada Wrecking Co., Jackson, Michigan.

ONE 20 TON 24' HOWE, one 20 ton 22' Standard, one 10 ton 22' Howe, for sale; all guaranteed good condition; also other makes and sizes. Dillon Scale Repair Co., Dallas, Tex.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ONE 50-H.P. BESSEMER Oil Engine for sale, with complete equipment; all in extra fine condition; in daily operation. St. Joe Flour Mill, St. Joe, Indiana.

Duplicating Order Book

Keeping a carbon copy of all orders given for merchandise or supplies facilitates the accurate checking of bills. Each blank has spaces provided for all the essential facts involved in each purchase e. g. No., Date, Seller, Ship to Whom, How Ship, Terms, When, Salesman, Buyer. This handy order book contains 75 originals printed on bond paper, perforated for easy removal; 75 duplicates printed on manila, 2 sheets of carbon paper and 3 pages for "Index to Contents," all check bound in a good quality of press board. Size 5¼x8½ ins. Order Form 328. Single copy 30 cents; four copies \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, one book, 10 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Orders from Headquarters

From Chicago Daily News

What's The Matter?

From the low point in October, 1934, when the people were awaiting the outcome of the election, until February, 1935, there was confidence, improving business, and substantial re-employment. The election was accepted as a mandate by the people to the President. This giving and receiving of a mandate made a feeling of close working relationship between the people and their leader, and was an excellent basis for going forward.

What was the mandate and what is the mandate? People want recovery, which means a chance to work and to earn a living. They also want security and the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That is and was the mandate.

Since the President took office he has been vigorously attempting to solve the problems included in the mandate. He did many things which he frankly said were "experiments" and promised to abandon or modify if and when an experiment did not work well.

To bring order out of chaos the President and Congress declared "martial law" in the Spring of 1933. What was done was not called "martial law" but the result was the same. The banks came first under executive control. NRA was the martial law in industry; AAA, in agriculture; the Securities Act of 1933 and later the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in the security markets. Under these and all other government agencies the usual liberties of individuals were curtailed or abolished.

As emergency measures, these actions were accepted and, in spite of considerable misgiving, were welcomed and given almost complete cooperation and support, just as martial law is welcomed and supported in an emergency. People recognized, however, that rule of a military type would not be acceptable to Americans as a permanent way of life. The mandate given was not to make martial law permanent.

Until Congress convened, few thought the mandate would be misunderstood. Since then doubt has been growing. With the best of intentions NRA has not brought recovery and now is shown actually to be hindering recovery. Now that industry has been steadied and started toward recovery, is the Administration planning to abandon NRA? On the contrary the recommendation is for a continuation and for more restrictions on employees and employers, that would hinder them in making a living and would further retard recovery.

Now that AAA and the drought have raised farm prices so that they have practically reached parity, is AAA planning gradually to relinquish control? The new bill plans more rigid control of farmers and their lives, and plans to make this martial law permanent. Now that the banks are on their feet, is the government planning wise rules to assure sound banking and then the return of the banks to private control? The plan seems to be for government control permanently.

These and other administration plans to make martial law permanent are now becoming known by the people, and the loss of liberty under present measures is being felt and thoroughly disliked. People do not like to be told they can work only forty or thirty hours and therefore earn only so much. The states and cities do not like to be told how they must run their affairs and whom they must employ. It is no longer hidden that the Administration and Congress have plans beyond the people's mandate. Perhaps the time has come for the people to restate to their servants in Washington what that mandate is and is not. It must be done strongly to be heard above the clamor of minority groups seeking special privileges.

The mandate is to secure to the people of the United States, by sound laws, the American type of abundant life. It is not to set up in Washington a federal bureaucracy to control the private lives and destinies of all citizens. To secure the American type of abundant life by a federal bureaucracy is even more impossible here than in Russia or Germany, and is not the wish of the American people.

Confidence can be restored and recovery continued if Washington again will follow the mandate of the people.

George P. Torrence

Pres. Link-Belt Co.



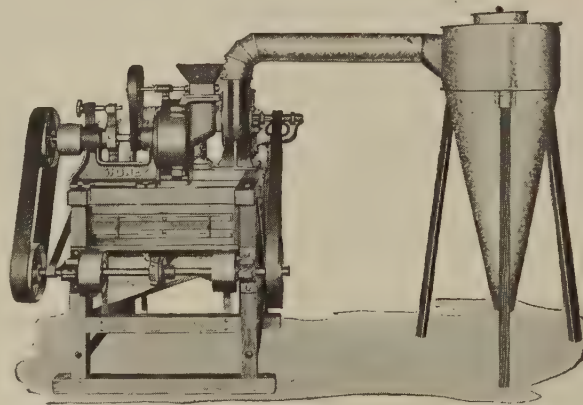
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 24, 1935

THE COMING REFERENDUM on wheat control will carefully limit the voting to the expectant beneficiaries, while excluding from a voice those who pay the taxes.

THE EMPTY BINS of most country elevators emphasize the operators' opportunity for giving their houses a thoro cleaning and overhauling before the new crop starts to move.

THE MANY IMPROVEMENTS made in recent years in truck lifts is resulting in the installation of larger, stronger and faster lifts in many elevators that have long struggled with inadequate receiving facilities.

BUROCRATS will fight to the last ditch for the retention of processing taxes. Without processing taxes the bureaucrats would have no money with which to bribe farmers to curtail, plow up, burn and destroy.

SOUTHERN COTTON men are not to be herded by the bureaucracy. Rather they purpose to drive the A.A.A. Witness the bill by Bankhead, requiring the sec'y of agriculture to replace immediately the spot cotton sold by them from the pool cotton.

APPLICANTS for license to operate commercial trucks would exercise greater caution and insist upon better compensation if all were required to carry public liability, property damage and cargo insurance.

SO MUCH grain and seed as well as cash and office equipment have been stolen from country elevators during recent months, cautious owners will adopt safer means of protecting their property from the sticky fingers of the midnight visitors.

FLY-BY-NIGHT truckers will find compliance with the regulations imposed upon them under the bill passed by the senate so burdensome they are certain to abandon common carrier and contract hauling to the larger concerns that have cost accounting systems discouraging cut-throat competition.

IF THE paralyzing hand of government regulation can be kept off the telegraph and telephone industry better and cheaper service can be expected from the application of inventive talent and technical engineering, which has made possible the telegraphic typewriter for inter-office communication.

THE ENGINEERING approach to grain elevator problems, as outlined elsewhere by one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the grain elevator superintendents, is well worth adopting by those who would devise an improvement for the smaller terminal elevators on the present antiquated methods of unloading cars.

TO ROUND UP a big vote in favor of regimentation of the farmers in the referendum to be held May 25 preliminary meetings of the county agents, extension workers and other feeders at the agriculture crib are being held, aping the methods of the precinct workers and ward heelers, even to buying votes with the proceeds of the processing tax.

GRAIN SHIPPERS and producers everywhere will be glad to hear that California's Governor has developed sufficient backbone to veto the bill limiting the length of freight trains to 70 cars. Shortening the trains or increasing the number of men in train crews increases the cost of transportation unnecessarily. The same bill has been introduced in a number of state legislatures.

THE GUFFY BILL recommended for passage by the senate com'ite on interstate commerce goes so far as to forbid coal operators who do not join the "Code" from using the mails in disposing of coal. Non-signers are to be taxed 25 per cent as a further step in coercion. Grain dealers handling coal as a side line should let their representatives in Congress know that they are against this monopolistic measure.

FRANCE IS NO longer attempting to hold up the price of wheat. The pegged price set by the government was so high millers hesitated to pay it, and delayed needed purchases so that the impatient farmers who had wheat ignored the official price and sold their grain at whatever price they could get and wherever it was possible to dispose of it. No government has yet succeeded in overriding the economic law of supply and demand for any commodity, but the autocratic politicians persist in foolishly attempting to restrict and control trade.

BETTER HIGHWAYS, larger and heavier trucks hauling heavier loads are directly responsible for the urgent demand for larger and stronger driveways and longer scale platforms, as well as truck scales of larger capacity. It is quite encouraging to note that 60 per cent of the truck scales mentioned in our improvement news this number call for the installation of 20-ton truck scales. No elevator man whose business is located in a territory blessed with modern highways can afford to waste money on the installation of any scale of smaller capacity.

IF CONGRESS really desires to help grain producers to a more active market, it will abolish the tax on sales of grain for future delivery and relieve all traders in grain from arbitrary restrictions and regulations by politicians, who do not understand the value to grain producers of the greatest number of buyers it is possible to obtain. The removal of all unnecessary taxes and regulations would surely result in more active markets and higher average prices for all grains. Employing an army of clerks to keep check on the few traders remaining helps no one but the bureaucrats and never has.

ANOTHER ENCOURAGING sign of the times is the displacement of the few wood shingle roofs remaining on country elevators with iron or zinc. The old spark catchers which curled up under the hot sun of July and August and reached far out for stray locomotive sparks are slowly but surely disappearing and fire-proof coverings are installed to protect the elevators and earn a reduction in the fire insurance premium. Pyro-maniacs have written so many touching odes to the destructive work of the wood shingle, the wonder is any of these first aids to the fire fiend have survived.

IT IS to be hoped that the wire companies will be able to continue their resistance, thus far successful, to the thrusting of a code upon them, until the date for the expiration of the N.R.A. arrives. If the proposed code goes into effect a great many grain offices would be discontinued, depriving the smaller cities of their present up to the minute connection with terminal grain markets. The proposed restrictions on the use of the wires by the lessee would make operation more costly and less profitable; and, as always, the added cost of doing business would be shifted to the farmer, thereby forcing an increase in the so-called "middleman's spread" of which the sec'y of agriculture so volubly complains.

BREAKING CONTRACTS is quite the mode now days, even with leading governments. Japan which did not hesitate to violate its naval limitation treaty and U. S. A., which treats the gold clause of its bonds as "merely a scrap of paper," take sharp exception to Germany's violation of the Versailles treaty. Farmers, who agreed to reduce their acreage planted to wheat, corn, rice, cotton or tobacco cannot be expected to live up to their contracts when the market price promises such a profitable return for what they are equipped to produce. Sufferers from broken contracts always view the breaking from a different angle than those who profit by their voiding. The sanctity of contracts is a myth; selfish interests alone controls.

PRICES are going to be higher due to the credit inflation of the \$4,880,000,000 relief bill, if economists of good repute are to be believed. The banks will take the government bonds issued and put out paper money against that asset. It is conceivable that the great expansion of credit may advance the price of grain abroad as well as at home. The "good times" accompanying high prices maybe spurious when so created, but, nevertheless, will seem to all of us like the real thing as long as they last.

SHIPPERS OF GRAIN forwarded on shipper's order bills of lading occasionally are called upon to pay demurrage on shipments because bill of lading with draft attached was routed to out of line banks for collection and thereby unduly delayed. If shippers would draw drafts through the Express Company they would be sure to have draft paid before bill of lading was delivered to consignee. But as all express offices are operated by the same company, draft and bill of lading would be sent direct from point of origin to destination, and the bill of lading would invariably arrive long in advance of the shipment.

WHAT IS in store for farmer and grain dealer after the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act are adopted to broaden the powers of the bureaucracy may be imagined after reading the Department's release on the hearing called for North Pacific wheat marketing, where the government specifies that "members of the Ass'n may sell wheat or cracked wheat for feed purpose only within continental United States at SUCH times, in SUCH places, at SUCH prices and to SUCH purchasers as the Sec'y of Agriculture may direct (Capitals ours). The plowman will be told when to raise his foot and to put it down; and the grain dealer will be told he must not buy from the proscribed pariah who refuses to let his acres lie idle. Passage of the amendments will enable the sec'y to exercise every form of un-American coercion on non-conformists. He will be the dominating dictator of all agriculture.

The A. A. A. Amendments

The many objectionable amendments to the A.A.A. are meeting with such persistent opposition from farmers, millers and grain handlers that their approval by Congress is daily becoming less probable. Of course, the bureaucrats and the interested agitators are waging a vigorous campaign for the amendments, but businessmen and the producers have such a bitter attitude towards the proposed licensing power of the Secretary of Agriculture, members of Congress are hesitating about encumbering their friends back home with any such burden.

Most of the producers, handlers and millers, who are affected by the original Agricultural Adjustment Act, are also opposed to the continuation of that act without any of the amendments giving the Secretary of Agriculture arbitrary power to limit and regulate the activities of everyone engaged in agricultural lines.

It is time the citizens who understand the needs of modern business far better than the bureaucrats should appeal to their representatives in Congress to place a permanent check on the discouraging regulation and limitation of any line of business affecting agriculture.

Put an End to Free Storage

The move to secure state legislation in the surplus producing states in hope of placing a permanent check on the giving of free storage of grain by country elevators, is a commendable move which should be earnestly supported by all elevator operators who hope to realize a profit from their business.

The giving of free storage should have been abolished ages ago and thrown into the discard with the ridiculous practice of advancing money to farmers on crops not yet matured. The grain dealer who invests large sums of money in storage facilities expects to equip his business with facilities for earning storage charges on grain for future delivery. Any practice which deprives him of the sole use of his facilities destroys his opportunity for profit and often results in expensive disputes with his farmer customers as to whether grain was sold or stored.

Naturally the farmer is always anxious to obtain the best price possible for his grain. If the practice was common throughout the trade to consider grain sold the minute the empty wagon drives off the scale, then life would be much pleasanter and more profitable for many elevator operators.

Demanding Reduction of Corn Duty

The imports of corn from Mexico, South Africa, Argentina and Roumania have been of such unusual volume during the last ten months, it seems somewhat ridiculous that the A.A.A. or any other organization of alphabetical bureaucrats should suggest, recommend or demand a reduction in this year's corn acreage. Yet the auto-crats are planning to limit the acreage again this year.

Several organizations consuming large stocks of corn or interested in distributing food products like the National Ass'n of Butter & Egg distributors has demanded a marked reduction in the import duty on corn, the purpose, of course, being to reduce the cost of feed to consumers. If it is intended to encourage foreign growers of corn to supply American needs, then it might be well to abolish the import duty entirely and thereby encourage foreign farmers to flood all seaport markets with foreign grown corn.

On the contrary, if we desire to encourage the farmers of U.S.A. to plant sufficient corn to supply home needs, then it would be well for us to let the tariff on corn alone, *keep up the price* and thereby stimulate the interest of U. S. farmers in increasing their acreage sufficiently to supply home needs.

Doubtless some of our seaport markets will carryover considerable corn which was imported to meet the unusual home demand. While some of the so-called emergency measures may have had a beneficial effect in some quarters, the farmer's interest generally has been hurt far more than helped by legislative interference.

Price Advance Halted by Political Meddling

More money than ever is available for the purchase of wheat. The banks of the country are swollen with funds going begging.

To the protection of 42 cents per bushel must be added 69 per cent to the gold price of the wheat abroad that the importer must pay in devalued dollars.

The last report on the condition of winter wheat is 70.1, against 74.3 per cent a year ago.

The visible supply of wheat has shrunk from 236,000,000 bus. in September, 1931, to 41,906,000 bus. at present.

In the face of this extremely bullish statistical situation the price of wheat finds it difficult to stay above the dollar mark.

Altho the visible supply has decreased 42,000,000 bus. since December the price of wheat for May delivery is lower now than at that time.

The one condition that justifies the low price at present is the lack of investment buying in the pits. The daily turnover may be heavy at times but open interest keeps diminishing. Going no farther back than Jan. 2 the open interest in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade has decreased from 119,231,000 bus. to 79,227,000 bus. on Apr. 22. While this liquidation of 40,000,000 bus. in the futures was going on the visible was decreasing from 84,770,000 to 41,906,000. It is fair to assume that the lightening of the load of cash wheat in the visible is all that has prevented the speculative liquidation from driving the price of wheat back to the all time lows of 43¼c in December, 1932.

Why this lack of buying power in the pit? Why do investors remain aloof? Their unwillingness to hazard an investment in grain must be ascribed to the same lack of confidence that has been engendered in all lines of business by political attacks. The N.R.A. code for the grain exchanges struck the first blow by requiring excessive margins from investors. The agricultural department bureaucracy follows this by demanding stiffer regulation of the future trading exchanges and licensing of all processors. In the final analysis, therefore, odium for the low price of the farmers' grain must be laid on the doorsteps of the meddlers at Washington.

Happiness is a pleasing perfume
you cannot spray on others
without getting some on yourself.

The Better Seed Campaigns

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the vigorous effort being made by all interested in better agriculture to secure the careful cleaning of all seed grain and the treatment of seed wheat for smut and the removal of garlic. While the garlic district is small compared with the large area affected with smutty wheat, both campaigns merit and are receiving the earnest support of grain dealers generally and, of course, this must result not only in grain of better quality, but cleaner grain and more grain.

The planting of only the heavier and better varieties is sure to result in larger crops and smaller discounts. All of which will insure more pleasing prices for the producer and safer margins for the handler.

Favoritism for Cooperative Distributing Groups

Regular merchants of the Eastern and some of the Middle States are suffering greatly from unfair competition to such an extent that an organized move is being made by the leaders of many different lines of industry to put a stop to the governmental favoritism of so-called co-operative distributing groups which have been exempt from many of the taxes and regulations encumbering private enterprise in the same fields.

There seems to be no reasonable grounds for the so-called co-operatives being exempted from any taxes, regulations or laws regulating private corporations, but the law makers of some of the states have succumbed to the persistent lobbyist and granted many unfair exemptions and considerations. One thing that brings these so-called co-operative distributing groups into disrepute with the general public is that they are promoted by a band of agitators who keep in absolute control of the corporation and absorb all of its earnings to the end that the farmers who are supposed to be the real beneficiaries of these distributing groups get nothing but the privilege of trading only with the corporation they are supposed to own.

In many cases the farmers are beginning to see through the skin game and withdrawing their patronage, but the loud-mouth agitator thru his promotional work invariably wins the patronage and support of others as fast as the discontents withdraw. Local merchants in all lines have a common cause and can well afford to pull together against the granting of any favoritism, regulation or legislation for these so-called co-operatives. If they cannot meet the competition of private enterprise without favorable exemptions, then they have failed to earn a place in the business world.

Beyond Authority of Congress to Regulate Production

Louisville, Ky.—The Kerr-Smith act regulating tobacco production was held unconstitutional April 13 by Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson.

The judge declared that Congress has no authority to control production because that is an intrastate business.

Pointing out that neither in the title of the act nor in the declaration of policy is there a word about taxation, Judge Dawson said that legislation must be condemned when it shows plainly on its face that admitted constitutional powers were invoked for the primary purpose of regulating matters beyond control of Congress.

Price Pegging in Canada

John I. McFarland, representing the Dominion Government in the purchase and sale of cash and future wheat, in a recent address before the Canadian Club at Winnipeg defended the Government's course in pegging the price of wheat. He said:

This country in 1932 produced close to 450 million bus., which was the third largest crop in our history. In five weeks from Sept. 9 to Oct. 7, farmers' deliveries in Western Canada reached the record total of 145 millions of bus., or an average of 29 million bus. per week. In nine weeks 296 million bus. were delivered. The wheat had to move out of the country or the railways and elevators would have been congested. It was a choice between exports or chaos.

The price dropped to 50c, then to 45c and to 40c. Finally it was forced down to 38½c delivered at Fort William.

This record low price occurred, despite enormous purchases under the government guaranty. Purchases so large day after day as to be terrifying. It might be pertinent to ask, "How much lower would the price have gone in the absence of government support?" At the same time, despite the fact that prices were ruinously cheap, there were not nearly enough buyers to absorb the offerings. Speculators, investors and importing countries believed values would go lower still.

In the last five crop years, this Dominion has produced 1,730,000,000 bus. of wheat, or an average of 346 million per year. The farmers will have marketed all of these five crops before next Aug. 1. No one at this time can forecast definitely what the carryover will be then, but it will be recalled that the carryover on Aug. 1, 1929, was 127 million and again on Aug. 1, 1930, it was 127 millions. That was just prior to the harvesting of the 1930 crop, since which time the five crops yielding 1,730 million bus. have been harvested.

Therefore, if our carryover next Aug. 1 is 127,000,000 bus. or less (and I confidently believe it will be considerably less), it then follows that we will have disposed of the entire production of these five crop years.

Furthermore, the extent to which our carryover is less than 127 millions next Aug. 1 means we will have disposed of that much more than we produced in these five harvests.

If, as has been alleged, we have been holding an umbrella over the other countries thruout these years, then surely those who have made such accusations will have to admit that the same umbrella has protected nearly 1,750,000,000 bus. of our own production, all of which has been sold at prices much higher than so-called world prices.

In view of these facts, and the further fact that we have exported by far the largest percentage of the world's trade in wheat, then certainly the umbrella must have been of great benefit to this country.

We need not begrudge the lesser benefits other countries enjoyed, or failed to enjoy, but

we do regret Argentina did not co-operate with us and assist in making it a greater benefit.

Before the grain business of this country can again be carried on by the grain trade on an open market basis, without government restrictions and assistance, the world must return to normal.

Exemption from Code Assessments

The N.R.A. has given the code authority for the country grain elevator industry the following ruling:

Administrative Order X-131. The exemption granted from this order is not retroactive so that any assessment levied by the retail solid fuel code authority against members of the country grain elevator industry is payable up to the date when this exemption became effective, which is Mar. 14.

This order exempts the country elevators from assessments on their sideline businesses up to \$10,000 if they do not total in volume more than ten per cent of their entire business.

Cost Systems in Codes

The N.R.A. on Apr. 12 called attention of code authorities to the distinction between mandatory and permissive cost formulas or cost systems. Only mandatory systems which are integral parts of codes when approved, or those specifically approved by N.R.A. are subject to enforcement.

There are two types of cost formulas or cost systems—those that are mandatory and used in connection with selling below cost provisions in codes and those that are permissive and used for educational purposes only to the extent found practicable.

Only mandatory systems which are integral parts of codes when approved or those specifically approved by N.R.A., are subject to enforcement. There are many instances where reference is made in a code to a mandatory system which has not yet been approved by the Board. No attempt should be made to enforce such unapproved systems.

Code authorities or any N.R.A. Agency, who thru misunderstanding or otherwise, have attempted such enforcement have acted without authority.

Dust storms are not new. In October, 1928, chocolate dust from Australia stained the snow peaks of New Zealand, 1,500 miles away. In the spring of that same year, some 15,000,000,000 tons of earth from the Ukraine was scattered over Europe.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the May delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Option		Wheat											
			Apr. 10		Apr. 11		Apr. 12		Apr. 13		Apr. 15		Apr. 16	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Chicago	117	90½	96¾	97¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	102½	100¾	100¾	100
Winnipeg	100½	79¾	89¾	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	88¾	89¾
Liverpool*			79½	80	79½	80	79½	80	79½	80	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾
Kansas City	111¾	88¾	95¾	98	100½	101½	102¾	104¾	102½	102½	102½	102½	104¾	104½
Minneapolis	120½	98½	106¾	108¾	110	110	110¾	111½	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	112¾	113½
Duluth, durum	129¾	108½	112	112	114	114¾	115½	116	115	114¾	115½	117	117	113
Milwaukee	116¾	90½	96¾	98	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	101¾	101¾
			Corn											
			Apr. 10		Apr. 11		Apr. 12		Apr. 13		Apr. 15		Apr. 16	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Chicago	93½	75	88½	87½	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	89¾	89¾	90¾	91¾
Kansas City	95½	75	89¾	89	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	93¾
Milwaukee	93¾	75½	88	87½	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	89¾	89¾	90¾	91¾
			Oats											
			Apr. 10		Apr. 11		Apr. 12		Apr. 13		Apr. 15		Apr. 16	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Chicago	59½	41½	49½	48	49½	49½	49½	49½	50	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¾	50½
Winnipeg	49¾	35	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	41¾
Minneapolis	55¾	42¾	49½	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	51¾	51¾
Milwaukee	58¾	41½	49½	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¾	50¾
			Rye											
			Apr. 10		Apr. 11		Apr. 12		Apr. 13		Apr. 15		Apr. 16	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Chicago	95¾	53	58¾	59	59¾	61	60½	61½	60½	61½	60½	60½	59¾	60¾
Minneapolis	84½	53½	59½	59½	60½	61½	61	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Winnipeg	80½	45¾	53½	52¾	53¾	54¾	54	54¾	54	54¾	54	53¾	54¾	54¾
Duluth	79¾	54½	59½	59½	60¾	61¾	61	61¾	61	61¾	61	60	60¾	61¾
			Barley											
			Apr. 10		Apr. 11		Apr. 12		Apr. 13		Apr. 15		Apr. 16	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Minneapolis	82	55	67½	66¾	68½	68½	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	67
Winnipeg	65¾	42	47¾	47	48	48½	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	46¾
Milwaukee	86½	61½	71¾	71¾	72¾	73	71¾	72¾	72	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
Chicago	86	61½	71¾	71¾	72¾	73	71¾	72¾	72	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	70¾

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Separating Ergot?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is ergot and how can I get it out of rye?

Ans.: Seed spores of the ergot fungus blown by the wind enter the head of the rye plant at blossoming time. The fungus threads, mycelium, grow in the diseased florets, and soon unite to form a thick hard body around which a purplish to violet colored layer is formed; becoming visible to the eye as protruding from the head, resembling in general outline the kernel of the grain, but much enlarged. These ergotized grains drop to the ground or are harvested with the crop.

Seed rye is freed from ergot by the salt treatment. A solution of 30 to 32 per cent of common salt in water, or 40 pounds of salt to 25 gallons of water, will permit the lighter ergots to be skimmed off, after which the salt is washed off in clean water.

Persistent eating of bread made of ergotized grain will slowly accumulate the poison in the body leading to gangrene and convulsions. There is no antidote for the poison.

Grain should not be fed until cleaned of all the black bodies.

The average elevator operator has no way of separating the ergot. It cannot be blown out. His only course is to sell the rye for what it is, ergotty.

Recovery of Marine Loss?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can losses due to declining markets be recovered from steamship companies (coastwise) when arrivals are 30 or more days behind schedule?

A shipment scheduled to arrive early in March was delayed because of some breakdown of machinery. It was scheduled to arrive on March 19 and we had no notice of the delay until then. Tho we had not yet lifted the lading, orders and bills covering the shipment had gone forward to our customers, whom we then immediately advised of the delay.

Have had only one further reference to this shipment to the effect that they estimate it would arrive on Apr. 5, but since then we have had no further word from them.

Have endeavored to hold our customers who had bought for delivery from this shipment, however, prices had fallen \$2.50 a ton in the meantime. Where possible we are substituting from a later shipment, but buyers insist on the lower price.

Are steamship companies liable for our loss and how can we recover?—E. M. Coughlin.

Ans.: Water carriers are not insurers to the extent that are rail carriers.

Owners of vessels are released by the Harter Act from liability when due to causes beyond their control.

The Harter Act, an act of Congress, in Sec. 3 relieves the vessel of liability if seaworthy, and specifies many conditions under which the owners are released from liability. If the delay complained of is covered by these exemptions, the steamship company is not liable.

Sec. 3 of the Harter Act reads as follows:

That if the owner of any vessel transporting merchandise or property to or from any port in the United States of America shall exercise due diligence to make the said vessel in all respects seaworthy and properly manned, equipped, and supplied, neither the vessel, her owner or owners, agent, or charterers shall become or be held responsible for damage or loss resulting from faults or errors in navigation or in the management of said vessel, nor shall the vessel, her owner or owners, charterers, agent, or master be held liable for losses arising from dangers of the sea or other navigable waters, acts of God, or public enemies, or the inherent defects, quality, or vice of the thing carried, or from insufficiency of package, or seizure under legal process, or for loss resulting from any act or omission of the shipper or owner of the goods, his agent or representative, or from saving or attempting to save life or property at sea, or from any deviation in rendering such service.

Webb Again Heads Kansas Co-operatives

L. E. Webb of Dodge City and Wichita, was re-elected pres. of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at the annual meeting Apr. 2 at Wichita, Kan.

W. O. Sand of Hutchinson was chosen sec'y-treas. The directors are: L. E. Webb, A. C. Keller, Minneola; J. B. Brown, Larned; Albert Martin, Burdett; Lewis Mott, Kiowa; F. J. Habiger, Bushton; H. L. Hartshorn, Emil Gall, G. W. Glenn, Dodge City, and Thomas Bragg, Dodge City.

National Hay Ass'n Announces Convention; Open to All

Announcement is made by the officials of the National Hay Ass'n that its 42d annual convention will be held at the New Secor Hotel, Toledo, O., July 1-2.

"The meeting is not limited to members of the organization," Sec'y Sale advises, "and all those engaged in the hay, grain and feed business are most welcome to attend."

A program is now being arranged by President Lester A. Lusher of Toledo and Sec'y Sale which will be of interest to everyone engaged in any way in the forage business. The annual banquet will be held as usual on the first night of the convention.

Oklahoma Farmer Dealers Re-elect Officers

At the 19th annual meeting of the Oklahoma Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held Apr. 3 and 4 at the Oxford Hotel, Enid, Okla., all the old officers were re-elected, Paul E. Peeler of Elk City, becoming president for the 15th year. Other officers are: E. J. Clark, Marshall, vice pres.; Roy Bender, Enid, sec'y-treas.; C. L. Atherton, Red Rock; G. C. Hollis, Hinton; H. H. Pereboom, Imo; D. R. Durlfing, Vici, and B. F. Cline, Medford, directors.

After the annual banquet E. G. Tharp of Hutchinson, Kan., talked on "Old and New Stories," and was followed by A. J. S. Weaver, chief of the grain section of the AAA.

The large attendance at the meeting was gratifying to the officers.

Kansas Ass'n Will Meet

The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be called upon to celebrate its 38th annual convention by its veteran secretary Ed J. Smiley at Hutchinson on May 15 and 16.

The registration, as usual, will be in charge of F. S. Rexford of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Following the president's annual address and report of the secretary, Pres. W. L. Drake of Humboldt will appoint convention committees.

In the afternoon session F. A. Derby of Topeka, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n will address the dealers present on "Principles and Theories."

Harry Sharp, secretary of the Associated Industries of Topeka, will address the dealers on the Kansas Tax Problem. On the morning of the second day, W. H. Burke of Little River, pres. of the Kansas Livestock Ass'n, will address the dealers on "Is the New Deal a Square Deal?"

Other addresses will be announced later

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 4. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n at Omaha, Neb.

May 14, 15. Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.

May 15, 16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 17, 18. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 20, 21. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 24. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 24, 25. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

May 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

May 31, June 1. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n at French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 3, 4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Sedalia, Mo., Bothwell Hotel.

June 12, 13. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O., Deshler-Wallick Hotel.

June 13, 14, 15. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 17, 18. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 20, 21, 22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

June 24. Farm Seed Group of Seed Trade Ass'n at Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 24, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

July 1-2. National Hay Ass'n, New Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., in August.

Elimination of the cotton processing tax is asked of Congress by a recent vote of the North Carolina legislature. Why not abolish all processing taxes?

Com'tes Chosen St. Louis Convention

Allowing ample time to make and execute their plans for the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to be held in St. Louis at the time of the centennial of the Merchants Exchange, T. Maurice Scott, convention publicity com'te chairman, advises that strong com'tes are being appointed and are starting to get into action on their respective work.

A. H. Beardsley is girding the registration com'te so that incoming guests will be greeted, checked in and labeled in jig-time.

O. H. A. Kilz is chairman of the newly appointed transportation com'te.

Mrs. J. M. Adam is to serve as chairman of the ladies com'te, and Mrs. E. C. Dreyer as vice-chairman. Interesting plans will unquestionably be made for the visiting ladies by these two and the com'te.

Chairmen of other com'tes are: E. C. Dreyer, of the general com'te; J. M. Adam, banquet; R. P. Annan, entertainment; T. K. Martin, finance; J. O. Ballard, golf; J. H. Caldwell, hotel; W. J. Niergarth, luncheon.

Proposed Amendments to A.A.A.

By C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago
before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is making every effort to win passage by Congress of amendments to the Act under which it operates, which would give it broad licensing powers, and absolute control over the handlers and processors of agricultural commodities.

In the last few days radio and press talks by Chester Davis, head of the bureau, and other political lights accuse anonymous groups of fighting the objectives of the administration. Insidious attacks upon the New Deal are claimed. Mr. Davis refers to the group of agricultural commodity handlers and processors who are fighting for their life blood, fighting to prevent bureaucratic tyranny over industries that have served the farmer well. Mr. Davis knows these men and knows what they represent.

Corn sealing was a tremendous success on account of the drouth. Had the market gone down there is small chance that any volume of sealed corn would have ever moved to the elevators, or entered the channels of commerce. For the new bill seeks to amend the Act so that sealed corn may be used as benefit payments on the next corn-hog program, instead of cash. As a part of the "ever-normal" granary idea payments with grain are contemplated.

Another provision in the amendments offered would give to the A.A.A. all of the supposed advantages of the McNary-Haugen bill, and the Export Debenture plan. Processing taxes would be used to expand markets and buy up surpluses, instead of being paid back to the farmers.

Marketing plans in the past have been confined to limited markets, or to limited producing areas where control could be more easily effected than over a national area. And none have proved successful.

Quotas are a part of the plan. We are told they are to be applied only against such products as tobacco and milk, produced or consumed in limited areas. But the bill does not say so. If only such application is intended why not so state in the bill?

The "ever-normal" granary scheme would give the government more power than the Farm Board ever enjoyed. Of marked interest to many grain dealers is a provision that cooperatives are to be given preference.

We've been told that the country could not get along without its centralized markets. Yet the markets are made the butt of every form of political skulduggery of which I know. Under proposed amendments to the Grain Futures Act exchanges would be prevented from disciplining cooperative members except thru a hearing before a political commission.

The only thing that stands between the national cooperative and the country elevators today is the rule of terminal exchanges prohibiting rebates. Every rule of the exchanges has been stretched to permit the payment of patronage dividends, provided they are profits. But the national cooperative has not wished to wait for a profit. Its contracts with country elevators promise a definite dividend on each bu. of grain handled. This method of getting business can only be classed as a rebate, destructive to established methods for handling grain, and destructive to the grain trade as a whole.

In order to accomplish their purpose, the co-operatives secured the introduction into the proposed bill amending the Grain Futures Act of two provisions which will permit them to pay rebates to their members without going through the formality of first earning those rebates in the form of a profit.

Amendment No. 1 would prevent the discipline of any co-operative by any exchange except by the approval of the Administration.

Amendment No. 2 would prohibit the exchanges from enforcing any rules to prevent the co-operatives from paying rebates.

These amendments were slipped into the bill after the formal hearings before the House

Committee on Forestry and Agriculture were completed. At these hearings, the Administrator and the trade presented their case in full, but no one dreamed that any such amendment would be later put into the bill. They were actually inserted at an executive session so that no one interested except the co-operatives themselves had any opportunity to discuss the matter before the Committee.

These exchange rules which the co-operatives now seek to violate through legislation, is the only thing that has stood between the country grain trade and the unfair competition of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

We are accused of using organized propaganda in our fight against bureaucratic control. Which can only remind us that the bureaucrats, thru county farm bureaus, county agents and other mouthpieces are using the same means in their efforts to win restrictive and destructive amendments that would give them unlimited power by law.

1935 Wheat Adjustment Payments

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace has approved the making of 1935 adjustment payments to those wheat producers for whom this year's minimum planting requirement has been waived because of extreme drouth conditions, the A.A.A. announced April 11.

The payment will make available again this year, as last year, a partial crop-income insurance for those producers in such drouth areas.

The waivers on minimum planting requirements are made only in counties officially designated by the wheat section of the A.A.A. and then only by the county wheat production control committees upon individual applications of producers. The planting requirement is waived only where there is evidence that the soil has been prepared for planting and where it is evident at the time of planting that planting seed would be a waste.

Five Codes Transferred to NRA

Administration of five codes of fair competition has been transferred by executive order of Pres. Roosevelt from the A.A.A. to the National Industrial Recovery Board, the Adjustment Administration announced Apr. 8. Terms of the transfer reserve for the Sec'y of Agriculture powers in matters pertaining to growers. Codes affected are those for the Country Grain Elevator Industry of the United States, the Wheat Flour Milling Industry, the Feed Manufacturing Industry, the Malt Industry, and the Southern Rice Milling Industry. Pres. Roosevelt signed the order Mar. 30.

It is provided that written approval of the Sec'y of Agriculture shall be required on all actions involving fixing or control of prices to agricultural producers and to first processors, or of brokerage fees on such transactions; credits and financial charges with reference to agricultural products; commission rates on purchases from producers or from first processors; purchasing arrangements with regard to agricultural commodities in their original form; marketing quotas involving producers or first processors; and plant capacity and allocation, it also is provided that the Sec'y of Agriculture retain the right to appoint a non-voting member to each of the five code authorities.

Adjustment Administration officials point out that for the most part the fair trade practices provided in the five codes concern commercial practices within the industries. They feel that unified administration by the NIRA will improve the effectiveness of the codes, and that producers will be benefited indirectly by the change.

The relief administration plans the purchase of 15,000,000 acres of land by July 1 to take it out of production. This will be good news for farmers of other grain exporting countries.

Legislation at Washington

The senate com'ite on agriculture voted to restrict licensing of middlemen by the sec'y of agriculture, by requiring consent of two-thirds of the producers.

Members of the Senate com'ite on agriculture are said to be opposed to the AAA amendments, but reported the bill rather than incur presidential ill will.

S. 2466 by Bankhead "requires the manager of the cotton pool and the Sec'y of Agriculture to replace immediately the spot cotton sold by them from the pool cotton and for which future contracts are held.

Illinois growers of soybeans are aroused against the bill introduced by Rep. Ayers of Montana to levy a processing tax on their crop for the benefit of the flax growers of the Northwest.

The bill appropriating \$1,000,000,000 for the purchase of land by the Farmers Home Corporation, to be sold or leased to tenant farmers on long time payments, failed to make headway in the Senate after 3 days' debate.

Proposed restrictions on private users of leased wires under the tentative telegraph code were bitterly denounced before the federal communications commission by Fred H. Clutton, sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade. Limitation of a single wire to four lessees, he asserted, would damage the grain business, increase cost of distribution of commodities and pass additional cost to the farmer. Many offices of grain traders would necessarily be dropped, and large areas in distant points, particularly on the Pacific Coast, would be deprived of effective use of markets, he warned.

Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, on Apr. 13, told the Senate finance com'ite that "The attempt to regiment the highly competitive flour milling industry has led to the destruction of many small units that were, in the aggregate, the means of giving employment to many persons. The small millers have not been subservient, but have manfully fought for their rights. A minority group held a referendum among all millers regarding the continuance of the code. Out of 658 votes cast, 70 were for a continuance, while 558 millers, large and small, voted in opposition. The small mills of the country are going out of existence at the rate of about 300 a year. Every time one of these mills closes, it leaves the community in which it was situated so much poorer."

Books Received

THE ECONOMIC FORUM, a 16-page monthly booklet edited by Thomas Temple Hoyne and mailed to those requesting it by Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago., interestingly treats the history of money and coinage, the economical law of money, credit and inflation.

TRADING IN PRIVILEGES on the Chicago Board of Trade is the most comprehensive collection of data on trading in grain puts and calls, giving the history of trading in privileges, volume, use by the larger speculators, distance sold from the closing price, forecasting ability of 13 large speculators, frequency with which privileges are "good," percentages that are exercised factors determining profitability of privileges, uses made of privileges, inducement to small traders to speculate. During August and September, 1926, calls on 192,420,000 bus. wheat, on which an internal revenue tax is collected, were sold; and probably an equal amount of untaxed puts. The analysis reveals that the sellers of privileges were right in their forecasts about three-fourths of the time and the buyers wrong to a like extent. Paper, 80 pages; Circular No. 323, by Paul Mehl, senior agricultural economist, Grain Futures Administration. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 10 cents.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Holding the Fort

Grain & Feed Journals: Those of us who can are holding the fort and awaiting the return of the clouds that drop down the welcome dew so that we will again be on a grain shipping basis.

The fates that be are giving the administration more help than is needed in destruction.

How long will people be satisfied with receiving a painted stick of candy?—Dimmitt Elevator Co., Dimmitt, Tex.

New Wheat Control in Spain

The Spanish wheat law confers upon the Minister of Agriculture the power to regulate the storage and sale of wheat and to control the operation of mills. Funds for carrying out the program are provided by two means; first, the profits obtained from the importation and sale of corn which is imported, duty free, under commercial treaties and subject to state control; and, second, the receipts from a tax of not more than one peseta per 100 kilos (3.7 cents per bushel) to be imposed on all wheat transactions.

In addition, the Minister may, until such time as a specific law is promulgated, regulate the production and marketing of wheat and prevent the planting of new areas to cereals. To facilitate storage, a sum of 50,000,000 pesetas (\$6,800,000), is to be placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Credit Service, which through the appropriate provincial agencies may make advances of 75 to 80 per cent on the value of wheat stored under their supervision.

The storage program may be effected in one of two ways or by a combination of the two. The first method provides for the payment of an annual premium not to exceed 9 per cent of the value for wheat voluntarily carried over, up to a total limit of about 22,000,000 bus. Those storing wheat may fix the period of withholding it from market, and may shorten this period upon authorization from the state, or the government may shorten the period if it is considered desirable. The Minister of Agriculture is also given power to extend the period of storage up to Mar. 15, 1936. The value of the wheat withheld from market is calculated at the price in force at the time at which it entered storage and a sale price at least equal to the price at the time storage was made is guaranteed providing grain is in sound condition. In those cases where the period of storage is extended, a preference shall be granted by the Agricultural Credit Service.

Under the second method wheat up to about 22,000,000 bus. might be bought at a fixed price. This would be done thru private capital and the grain withheld from the market. Interest on private capital so employed is limited to not more than 9 per cent per annum. In case this second method is employed, the private capital is to be raised by public bid. The successful bidder is required to buy and withhold from the market the quantity of wheat stated in the terms of the bid. In return he would receive a monopoly on corn imports at prices fixed by the Minister of Agriculture.

A mixed system composed of the two methods is also provided for, under which 14,700,000 bus. would be purchased and a further 7,300,000 bus. stored. The lack of a well-developed or adequate system of grain elevators or storage warehouses is a major reason for encouraging the holding of grain either by individuals or thru private organizations.

1934 Corn Loans Due July 1

The second of government loans on farm-stored corn, which were first inaugurated in the fall of 1933 will be completed on July 1, 1935, when commodity loans on 1934 corn will become due and payable.

No extension of this maturity date will be made, according to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which functioned the loans, and in view of the prevailing current prices for corn, all producer-borrowers are expected to repay fully the amount of their loans, at the loan value rate of 55 cents per bushel, plus interest at 4 per cent and insurance charges, prior to or at maturity on July 1, 1935.

Commodity Credit Corporation officials point out that the loan agreement under which the 1934 loans were made provides that "any holder may declare the note immediately due and payable *** when and so long as the price of number two (2) corn, on the basis of cash transactions or contracts for future delivery on the near quoted month, as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture, on Chicago Board of Trade, shall be at or above 85 cents per bushel." The price of No. 2 corn at Chicago during the past several weeks has averaged between 85 and 90 cents per bushel.

Although the farmers' notes must be paid in full by the maturity date, they have the option, up until that time, of making partial payments and obtaining the release of an amount of sealed corn equivalent to the partial payment made. All such partial releases must be expressly authorized by the Commodity Credit Corporation and must be made under the supervision of an official State sealer, who will then reseal the crib.

Borrowers' notes outstanding (April 13) in connection with the Government's corn loan program amounted to approximately \$8,830,000, representing approximately 16,054,000 bushels of corn under seal on corn-belt farms. The Commodity Credit Corporation holds paper for about one-third of these outstanding notes, the balance being held by local banks and similar financial institutions under the agreement of the Corporation to purchase such paper. Borrowers have already repaid about \$2,025,000, releasing 3,685,000 bushels of corn.

The total amount of money loaned under the 1934 loan program was approximately \$10,856,000, collateralized by about 19,739,000 bushels of corn. These loans, by States, in round figures were: Colorado, \$4,460; Illinois, \$2,637,549; Indiana, \$267,851; Iowa, \$5,845,239; Kansas, \$11,139; Minnesota, \$405,036; Missouri, \$125,346; Nebraska, \$1,311,699; Ohio, \$51,246; South Dakota, \$195,640.

Corn loans have been made only to borrowers who agreed to participate in the corn-hog adjustment program.

The Commission appointed by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n for research into marketing has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois as the Farmers Elevators National Research Bureau, the first board of directors of the Bureau being C. H. Conaway, Starkweather, N. D.; H. B. Grommon, Plainfield, Ill.; J. J. Werner, Rochester, Ind., presidents of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of those states, J. B. Brown, vice pres. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, Larned, Kan.; R. I. Mansfield, chairman educational com'te Chicago Board of Trade, and J. A. Henebry, manager Plainfield Farmers Grain Co., Plainfield, Ill.

Grain Imports

United States ports received 74,000 bus. of Argentine corn last week.

No. 4 or better yellow Argentine corn is quoted at 97½c f. o. b. Galveston. New Argentine corn is offered at 77c for June shipment, delivered, duty paid, at the seaboard.

Portland, Seattle and Tacoma markets report imports of corn from South America alone of 28,060 tons during February and March of this year.

Another shipment of Argentine bran came to Boston from Buenos Aires on the steamer Sartaria, when 5,600 bags weighing 575,875 pounds were discharged.—L.V.S.

Steamer Nojima Maru arrived at Boston Apr. 11 from Kobe, Japan, with 4,300 bg. cotton cake seed meal. The steamer also brought 2,300 bg. soya bean cake meal from Dairen, Manchuria.—L.V.S.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The collector of customs on Apr. 13 released 800,000 bus. of frosted Canadian wheat held here since November pending a decision as to the rate of duty. Under the classification "unfit for human consumption" the duty assessed is 7 cents per bushel, and the importers are required to post a bond that the grain will be used for fodder only.

Imports during the eight months prior to Mar. 1 included 16,907,000 bus. wheat, 5,864,000 bus. rye, 9,321,000 bus. oats, 6,510,000 bus. corn, 7,824,000 bus. barley, 131,898,000 lbs. barley malt and 68,490,000 lbs. rice; against 7,484,000 bus. wheat, 8,281,000 bus. rye, 131,000 bus. oats, 125,000 bus. corn, 24,000 bus. barley, 95,764,000 lbs. barley malt, and 18,743,000 lbs. rice during the corresponding period of 1933-34, as reported by the Washington government.

A conference on enforcement of the law against subsidized imports of rye and rye flour was called recently by Geo. A. Farrell of the AAA grain division at Washington. The duty is 15 cents per bushel and the European bounty is 30 cents, so rye in the United States is selling for less per pound than any other cereal. Application of the law permitting an increase of 50 per cent in the tariff would be inadequate. An embargo against Polish rye might have unfavorable reactions, since Poland buys more from the United States, and the United States has been paying a bounty of 22 cents per bushel on wheat exported from the Pacific Northwest.

Argentine Oats to Cedar Rapids

Opening of navigation this spring on the Illinois waterway was signalized by the delivery at Chicago Apr. 9 of a cargo of 100,000 bus. of oats from Argentina via New Orleans and up the Mississippi River. Before navigation closed last fall two similar shipments had been made into the interior.

Most of the grain imported hitherto has gone into consumption at the seaboard.

Jas. C. Murray, manager of the grain department of the Quaker Oats Co., states that the cargo took this route because of the low rate by canal and was shipped from Chicago to the company's Cedar Rapids mills for the purpose of making westbound transit tonnage.

Will Shave When Corn Tassels Rival Beards

Challenging nature to produce a corn crop with tassels that will surpass their anticipated flowing chin foliage, the 36 members of the Overton (Neb.) fire department have sworn not to shave until "the corn tassel catches up to their beards." (Their wives are said to all be humming "Woe Is Me.")

Grain Handling & Conditioning in Europe

By Richard Uhlmann, Chicago, Before Elevator Superintendents Convention.

The modern and scientific equipment of the American elevators has evolved an art for handling grain efficiently and in such volume that you will probably be amazed when you learn of the rather crude methods still in use in European countries. Even the facilities of our small country stations compare favorably in many ways to the methods employed abroad when ships arrive in Europe. Therefore, I shall dwell upon some of my own observations made while traveling through Europe.

Europe has a population of 470 millions and yet is the smallest of all continents. Territorially, it is considerably less than half the size of North America; actually, about as large as the United States and Mexico combined.

In traveling thru approximately the thirty countries which comprise Europe (or, still better, in flying over them by airplane), one is impressed with the intense cultivation and the efficiency with which the soil is tilled. It must be borne in mind that with all the manufacturing and mining industries, Europe is predominantly agricultural. In only five countries does the number of industrial workers exceed the number of farmers. Europe produces over one-half of its requirements of wheat and oats, more than nine-tenths of its rye, and two-thirds of its barley.

The climate is variable, and the greatest amount of rainfall occurs in the western countries. This is favorable for the production of oats, barley and vegetables. In Central Europe, constituting Germany and the lands south and eastward, flax and rye flourish. In the east, where the climate is drier and the sunshine more sustained, is found the great wheat area. There we find the large open spaces of the European section known as Soviet Russia. This territory is generally depended upon for about half of Europe's wheat.

Now in the handling of its grains, the wheat and corn which are raised in the Danube Valley are generally grouped for further distribution at either Antwerp or Rotterdam, but in the distribution of overseas transport Great Britain plays a very preponderant part; and by her important location as she stands at the Atlantic gate of Europe acts as the distributing center not for European nations alone but for the whole Atlantic.

Storage facilities are moderately adequate at both Rotterdam and at Liverpool for storing a portion of the cereals arriving from exporting countries. However, in the interior of practically all European countries, the terminal elevator or even the small country elevator is virtually unknown. This means that the wheat which cannot be stored at some seaport such as the above mentioned ones, or possibly even at Hamburg or Bremen, must seek distribution thru the interior. For this purpose one will find various methods of handling the grain from the time it leaves the ship until it actually reaches its destination.

Occasionally some of the larger ocean cargoes are even able to sail up the Thames river to London, and the grain is weighed aboard vessel. Then, by a conveyance known either as a railway berth or floating silo, it is unloaded and placed either in wagon trucks or directly into freight cars for further shipment.

At Hull, for instance, there is quite a large business which goes on right along, and here the large ocean transports are unloaded by suction into canal boats, and by either road vehicle, small tender, or freight car, the grain is dispatched right to the mill for consumption. This method applies to practically all the European countries; in Germany and Italy these small lighters are instrumental in getting grain to the point where it is finally milled, as most of the grinders are located along some body of water in order to cheapen transportation.

The ordinary tenders such as described have a

carrying capacity ranging anywhere from 50 to 3,000 tons. The largest of these are often used for shipping grain into the upper Rhine ports, provided, of course, the rivers are sufficiently navigable. Rotterdam, which is primarily a transit port, originates a great part of this business. However, if the grain is to be shipped for domestic use into Holland, many of the lighters are only two to three hundred tons, and these smaller conveyances are also used in various canals where the larger boats could not enter. In some instances it requires as many as thirty of these small transports to handle the unloading of a large ocean vessel.

And so it is not difficult to see that we are far advanced in the handling of grain as compared to those on the other side of the water. When steamers are loaded in this country, the grain flows into the hatches almost as rapidly as water. You probably have not considered what finally happens to the grain when a vessel discharges its cargo in Europe, but from the time that it leaves our shores, the methods employed cease to be those of a highly specialized nature such as we have developed in this country. Therefore, as time goes on, the nations of Europe in making progress have much to learn from our highly skilled development.

Wheat Farmers to Vote on Regimentation

In a nation-wide referendum on May 25, 1935, wheat growers of the United States will vote on whether they favor continuing wheat production adjustment measures under the Agricultural Adjustment Act after 1935.

The initial adjustment contracts between wheat growers and the Secretary of Agriculture, signed in 1933, expire with the close of the crop year 1935.

Preliminary proposals for a new program to be considered by farmers in the referendum vote follow the fundamental features and principles of the first program, with additional emphasis upon inducements to shift land in the drought and dust-storm area from wheat production to grass.

Like the 1933-1935 program, the plan now under discussion would be based upon voluntary contracts signed by farmers, in which they would agree to adjust their wheat acreage to meet consumption needs in this country and possible export outlets, during the crop years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Signers would receive, in return, rental and benefit payments calculated upon their average annual wheat production during the years 1928 to 1932, inclusive. Acreage bases of individual producers, upon which planting adjustments would be determined, would be the annual average for the years 1930 to 1932, inclusive. Both the production and the acreage base periods are the same as those used in the earlier program.

Other features under consideration for inclusion in the proposed 1936-1939 contract are:

1. Provision for devoting contracted or shifted acres to uses consistent with sound farming practice, with special inducement for shifting land in the drought area from wheat to permanent grass land. Other authorized uses of contracted acres to include: The growing of such long-time, non-competitive crops as hay, pasture, and timber; the growing of crops that prevent soil erosion; weed-control measures; summer fallowing of land in addition to acreage ordinarily summer-fallowed.

2. Provision for minor adjustments on individual farms to take care of crop rotation and other proven farm practices.

3. Determination by the Sec'y of Agriculture of the amount of adjustment to be made each year, such adjustment not to result in an authorized acreage more than 25 per cent below the individual's base acreage.

4. Rate and condition of benefit payments to be determined and announced before the beginning of each marketing year, as has been done under the initial program.

5. Local administration of the new program, as of the earlier program, thru county production-control ass'n made up of contract signers, and thru county allotment com'tees selected by the members of the county ass'ns.

Under the first wheat production adjustment

program, signers were authorized to plant for 1934 harvest, 85 per cent of their base acreage, or 43,690,000 acres.

The original authorization for 1935 harvest was 90 per cent of the base acreage, or \$46,260,000 acres. On March 20, 1935, because of the development of the possibility of a recurrence of drought in wheat growing regions, restrictions on wheat planting on farms covered by wheat allotment contracts were modified in order to assure against any possible shortage of wheat caused by low yields.

April 16.—The dumping of surplus agricultural products abroad was urged by W. Averell Harriman, N.R.A. administrative officer, as the best solution of the country's agricultural problems.

Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., resigned on Apr. 15, and was succeeded by Dr. A. G. Black, director of the A.A.A. livestock and feed grains division. Mr. Olsen becomes manager of the farm investment department of a New York life insurance firm.

Resolutions protesting amendments to the A. A. Act to provide for licensing processors of agricultural products have been unanimously adopted by members of the New York Produce Exchange, who have urged the senate and house to defeat the measures. Individual members have sent protests to their congressmen.

O'Brien Heads Buffalo Exchange

The heavy responsibility of managing three of the largest grain elevators at Buffalo, N. Y., has not marred the pleasing personality of genial Thomas C. O'Brien, whom the members of the Corn Exchange were pleased to elevate to the office of president of that institution at the recent annual election.

Mr. O'Brien is vice pres. and manager of the Superior Elevator & Forwarding Corporation, operating the Superior Elevator of 3,200,000 bus. capacity, the Dakota with 1,100,000, and the Great Eastern Elevator with 2,200,000 bus. capacity. Members of the Exchange confidently look forward to a successful administration of its affairs.



Thos. C. O'Brien, Buffalo, N. Y.
President, Corn Exchange

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Tyrone, Okla., April 17.—We will not harvest enough grain to get seed here.—Riffe & Gilmore.

McPherson, Kan., Apr. 16.—Wheat acreage about 5% more than last year. Do not think any will be plowed up.—Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Apr. 18.—All wheat has been or will be abandoned. No spring crops have been planted or will be until we get some moisture.—Seldomridge Grain Co.

Keymar, Md., Apr. 3.—Wheat acreage 100% normal; condition 95%. Oats acreage very small. Our soil is in excellent shape for corn; a large crop will be planted.—Key Grain & Feed Co.

Johnson, Kan., Apr. 17.—In Stanton County 95% of wheat blown out. No oats or barley. Any crops that replace wheat will depend on rain to be received in future.—Fred Collingwood.

Frederick, Okla., Apr. 18.—Wheat acreage about same as last year; condition very poor; unless we get rain soon there will be no wheat. Oats acreage same as last year; condition little better than wheat.—A. D. Winsor.

St. Anthony, Ia., Apr. 16.—About a normal acreage of oats is expected to be sown, an increase in soybean acreage is expected due to ice and freezing out of pastures and legumes.—John Mackin, Mackin & Harlan.

St. Charles, Mo., Apr. 16.—Winter wheat acreage 105%; condition 98%. Oats acreage in, 70%; more will be planted when fields dry. No corn planted yet, too early; acreage will probably be increased.—George M. Null.

Huntington, Ind., Apr. 18.—Wheat in Huntington County is being attacked by a blight, it appears from plants brot to county agent. Rank growths of wheat have been thinned in the last three weeks thru attacks which turn the plants green to bluish tinge.—W. B. C.

Petersburg, Ind.—Spring pastures in Pike county are best in 25 years. Many farmers have turned their cattle out and are feeding little grain just now. Continued rains have caused wheat to become rank and many fields would be pastured down, but are too wet.—W. B. C.

Chickasha, Okla. Apr. 9.—We have about the same acreage planted to wheat as last year; oats about 10% more than last year. We need rain badly, wheat is beginning to turn yellow and oats are not doing any good. Some corn is up to good stand, but needs rain.—Expansion Grain Co.

Hale Center, Tex., Apr. 18.—Wheat acreage was about 10% less than last year. Condition about 50% of normal. Looks as if 60% of acreage will be plowed up and put in row crop feeds or summer tilled for wheat again. No oats sown, very little if any corn.—Hale Center Wheat Growers, Inc.

Stuart, Neb., Apr. 16.—Fall wheat condition fair, but very little acreage. Rye fair to good and fair acreage. About three-fourths of normal acreage being sown to oats. Not so much plowed up, but what is, will be planted largely to corn. Rain and snow has followed dust storms.—Wm. Krotter Co.

Columbus, O., Apr. 12.—Production of Ohio winter wheat in 1935 was forecast at 38,892,000 bus. on Apr. 1, compared with 33,350,000 bus. harvested last year. The condition of the crop on Apr. 1 was 91% of normal, compared with 74% a year ago.—Glenn S. Ray, sr. ag. statistician, and Lester H. Wiland, ass't.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Apr. 16.—Acreage of winter wheat in our section is about 5% larger than last year, and the condition is about 95%. Some acreage has been drowned out by the recent high water, but don't think there will be any plowed up. The farmers have not been able, on account of rains, to prepare any land for oats, corn or tobacco until the last two days, therefore can not tell what acreage will be put in these crops, but prospects point to about the same acreage as last year.—Hopkinsville Milling Co.

Falls City, Neb., Apr. 17.—A 35% increase in the wheat acreage last fall, also increase in winter rye. Wheat and rye condition 115% to date, top moisture about 18 inches but we need rain now as there is no subsoil moisture. Oats up, a larger acreage than usual by 30%. Some corn planted but it's cold.—J. C. Norris.

McCracken, Kan., Apr. 17.—Our winter wheat crop is blown out. Farmers will have to buy seed wheat this fall. Farmers are leaving this country, they cannot stay, no cattle feed and prospects for spring crop very, very poor. No farming can be done here until we get a good general rain.—Ryan Grain Co., by C. G. Ryan.

Hastings, Neb., Apr. 13.—Things are desolate here and I see no possibility of a wheat crop. Southern part of our territory is gone, and you can drive for miles without seeing a spear of green any place. Weeds are not even starting. Looks to me as if we were up against a major calamity.—A. M. Brooking, sec'y, Southern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fairland, Okla., Apr. 17.—Wheat acreage 15% increase; condition of wheat good; there will be no wheat plowed up. Oats acreage about same as last year; oats prospects good. Corn about same, 10% less acreage, very little planted as yet too cold. The ground has plenty of moisture, and it is raining this morning, tho not heavily.—George F. Milbourn.

Lenapah, Okla., Apr. 19.—The wheat acreage is about 15% more than last year and average condition is 95%. We have both good surface and subsoil moisture. No wheat has been abandoned. Oats are up to fair stand with acreage about same as last year. Some corn coming up with about 15% less acreage than last year.—Lenapah Grain & Hay Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 19.—The Apr. 1 condition of Indiana winter wheat was reported as being 90% of normal, which is an increase of five points over the December report. The recent cold spell seemingly has not hurt the wheat crop but some sunshine and warm weather is needed soon to bring the oats crop out.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 13.—Again during the past week the Northwest has been favored with a good general rain, especially in the eastern half of South Dakota where it was especially needed. The precipitation in western North Dakota and Montana was not as heavy as further east, but still very good. Conditions in Minnesota continue to be just about perfect.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Higginsville, Mo., Apr. 11.—The rains are good for wheat, oats, grass seed and pastures. The country looks wonderful, and the states in the Central West and east of the Mississippi should raise enough wheat to take care of the damage done in western Kansas, eastern Colorado and the Panhandle. Our prospects have never been better.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n.

Edmonton, Alta., Apr. 15.—With practically all rural sections of the province still blanketed with snow, Alberta is experiencing one of the latest spring seasons in its history. Work of any kind on the land will be delayed for another ten days at least, while grain seeding operations can scarcely be commenced before May, which will be from 2 to 3 weeks later than in 1934.—Provincial Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 20.—Wheat prospects are very promising. Below average loss from winter killing due to a comparatively mild winter and favorable conditions at seeding time last fall. Soil moisture—both surface and sub-soil—is ample at present. Pastures are uniformly better thruout the state and are affording grass earlier than last year. Condition of 81% in comparison with 71% last year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 11.—A winter wheat crop of 32,830,000 bus. for Illinois this year is indicated by the Apr. 1 survey made by the Illinois and Federal Departments of Ag. This prospective production compares with 29,248,000 bus. harvested in 1934. The crop has survived the winter in good condition as a result of favorable conditions at seeding time last fall, a comparatively mild winter and below average loss from winter killing. March weather stimulated early growth and stooling. Soil moisture, both surface and subsoil, is ample at present in contrast with a serious deficiency a year ago. Condition of the crop Apr. 1 was 89% as against 83% Apr. 1, 1934. Illinois rye condition Apr. 1 was 90%, 6 points up from a year ago.—A. J. Surratt, sr. agricultural statistician.

Helena, Mont., Apr. 12.—A winter wheat crop in 1935 larger than the five year (1928-1932) average is indicated for Montana, in contrast with a national winter wheat production that promises to fall considerably under average. Montana's probable production of winter wheat in 1935 is placed at 10,030,000 bus., compared with 8,820,000 bus. harvested in 1934 and the 1928-1932 average of 8,800,000 bus.—Jay G. Diamond, sr. ag. statistician.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 22.—We have had so much rain in the last two weeks that there is still some oats to be sown, especially in northern Indiana and even in central Indiana they are still sowing oats. What the crop will be is problematical, being sown as late as they are now. Wheat is just as near perfect as any growing crop can be. The cold weather we had last week did not seem to damage the growing clover or anything else. Grass is coming along very fast. With all the rains we have had in the past few weeks very little of it has reached the streams.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill.—A number of northern Illinois counties will increase the acreage of soybeans this year, including Will, Kendall, LaSalle, DuPage, Kane, Cook, DeKalb, Lake, Boone and Kankakee counties, and much of it will be cut for hay. The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n estimates that Illinois farmers will plant an acreage of 1,683,000 this year to this crop, due to the practical immunity of the soybean to the ravages of the chinch bug. This acreage is an increase of nearly 500,000 acres over last year, and will put Illinois in the front rank of soybean producing states. According to the Federal Government report, Illinois produced only 2,000 acres of soybeans in 1914.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 17.—Due to wet soil farm work made little progress, and on account of the coolness crop growth was practically at a standstill. Winter wheat remains generally in good condition, tho there are a few reports of rank growth in some southern counties as well as yellowing in low, wet spots. Much oats are yet to be sown, few reports indicating this work completed. The cool weather was unfavorable for germination. Little corn ground has been plowed. Meadows and pastures are green but short, there being a tendency to over pasturing because of scarcity of dry feed. Some spring wheat has been sown in extreme northern counties.—W. F. Feldwish, temporarily in charge, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 10.—A winter wheat crop of only 78,290,000 bus. is indicated by the Apr. 1 condition of 47% of normal. The condition of the crop Apr. 1, 1935, is the second lowest on record and compares with 70% on Apr. 1, 1934, and the low record of 37% on Apr. 1, 1933. The production indicated for 1935 at 78,290,000 bus. compares with 79,663,000 bus. produced in 1934 and 57,452,000 bus. the short crop of 1933. The present condition of the crop indicates a yield of about 6.0 bus. per acre. While it is yet too early to determine exactly the acreage which will be abandoned, present indications are that at least one out of every three acres sown last fall will not come to harvest.—F. K. Reed, U. S. Dept. of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, Kansas State Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 20.—Weather in the Northwest continues to be cold, with frozen ground delaying spring seeding early in the week but now spring work is in full progress, delayed only by intermittent local showers which are most welcome. Moisture conditions in Minnesota continue very favorable and the eastern part of the Dakotas is also in good shape, but in western North Dakota and South Dakota and eastern Montana the drouth of the last two years continues through early spring. There are no moisture reserves, with just a little top soil moisture. Central Montana is in good shape, with the whole state receiving some precipitation during the past week, however, in the form of snow. There apparently is no real shortage of seed, except in a few districts. In fact, the Northwest now has a more favorable outlook than it has had for several years past.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 17.—In quite a large area in western North Dakota and eastern Montana, the drouth of the last two years has continued thru the fall, winter and early spring. This has caused farmers in that territory grave concern over the prospects for this season as there are no moisture reserves. The greater part of the Northwest, however, has been far more fortunate. Normal snowfall during the winter in Minnesota and adjacent territory in the Dakotas, followed by good

rains or heavy wet snows in the past two weeks, has not only thoroughly soaked the topsoil but in many districts has added materially to the subsoil moisture. South Dakota, which for two years has been especially dry, has had a thoro drenching, and prospects in that state at present are more favorable than for many years past. The Northwest has reason to be more optimistic over its crop prospects than it has for several years past. Altho rain is badly needed at this time in the Far West, over the greater part of the spring wheat territory farmers would welcome warm, dry weather to enable them to complete their spring work and to get the seed into the ground.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10.—Winter wheat production in 1935 is forecast at 435,499,000 bus., compared with 405,034,000 bus. produced in 1934 and 350,792,000 in 1933.

Condition of winter wheat on Apr. 1 was reported at 69.8% of normal, compared with 74.3% on the like date in 1934 and the 10-year average (1923-1932) Apr. 1 condition of 78.9%.

Present indications point to an abandonment of about 28% of the sown acreage. In 1934 the abandonment amounted to 21.3% and the 10-year average (1923-1932) was 12.6%.

Rye condition on Apr. 1 was reported at 76.4% of normal compared with 63.8 a year ago and the 10-year average Apr. 1 condition of 82.3%.

Stocks of wheat on farms on Apr. 1, 1935 were estimated at 93,699,000 bus., compared with 116,298,000 on Apr. 1, 1934 and 183,185,000 bus. on Apr. 1, 1933. Net farm disappearance during the last quarter was about the usual percentage of the crop, but was the lowest in many years in absolute quantity.

Farm stocks of corn on Apr. 1 were only 438,150,000 bus., compared with 841,498,000 on Apr. 1, 1934 and 1,128,122,000 bus. on Apr. 1, 1933. Altho disappearance during the last quarter was small in quantity it was unusually large in relation to the size of the crop.

Farm stocks of oats on Apr. 1 were estimated at 208,185,000 bus., compared with 275,425,000 on Apr. 1, 1934 and 467,976,000 bus. on Apr. 1, 1933.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 18.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Apr. 12 shows a decrease of 2,550,026 bus. as compared with the preceding week and an increase of 7,312,931 bus. when compared with the like week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 227,202,133 bus. as compared with a revised figure of 229,752,159 bus. for the preceding week and 219,889,202 bus. for the corresponding week in 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 14,407,472 bus., a decrease of 772,224 bus. from the preceding week when 15,179,696 bus. were reported. The Canadian wheat in store in the United States is located at the following ports: Buffalo 7,335,543; New York 599,159; Erie 1,005,000; Albany 3,936,000; Duluth 1,341,770; and New Orleans 190,000. Decreases took place in the stock in all the United States ports, and were as follows: Buffalo 389,875; New York 213,092; Albany 73,000; Duluth 25,257; Erie 65,000 and New Orleans 6,000 bus. For the corresponding week a year ago Canadian wheat stocks in United States positions amounted to 3,817,633 bus. located as follows: Buffalo 426,004; New York 1,667,362; Boston 220,468; Albany 1,498,000 and Duluth 5,799 bus.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus. as compared with 2,228,643 bus. a year ago.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Apr. 5, 1935, amounted to 1,786,487 bus., an increase of 24,153 bus. over the preceding week when 1,762,334 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding period a year ago the receipts were 2,173,112 bus. For the thirty-five weeks ending Apr. 5, 1935, and April 6, 1934, 196,351,919 and 190,656,416 bus. were received from the farms. This is an increase of 5,695,503 bus. over the like period a year ago. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Apr. 5, 1935, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Apr. 6, 1934: Manitoba 144,466 (247,400); Saskatchewan 795,714 (1,107,564); Alberta 846,307 (818,148) bus.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to Apr. 5, 1935, as compared with the same period in 1934 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1934: Manitoba 28,330,042 (24,873,944); Saskatchewan 86,137,709 (94,038,628); Alberta 81,684,168 (71,693,844) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Frederick, Okla., Apr. 18.—No grain in farmers' hands.—A. D. Winsor.

Stuart, Neb., Apr. 16.—Scarcely any grain and no hay in farmers' hands.—Wm. Krotter Co.

Fairland, Okla., Apr. 17.—In farmers' hands: oats 25%, no corn or wheat.—George F. Milbourn.

Johnson, Kan., Apr. 17.—No feed grains left in county except grain shipped in.—Fred Collingwood.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Apr. 18.—Very little grain left in farmers' hands.—Seldomridge Grain Co.

McPherson, Kan., Apr. 16.—About 10% of the wheat remains in the farmers' hands.—Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts of flaxseed during March were 770,000 bus., compared with 444,560 bus. in March, 1934.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Apr. 16.—The amount left on farms is about 5% of wheat, 20% of corn and no oats.—Hopkinsville Milling Co.

Hale Center, Tex., Apr. 18.—Possibly 10% of last year's wheat is in farmers' hands. Entire stock of wheat in this country is being used up rapidly for stock feed.—Hale Center Wheat Growers, Inc.

San Francisco, Cal.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 6,980 tons, barley 7,648, oats 760, corn 200, beans 24,400 sacks, compared with wheat 6,150 tons, barley 11,180, oats 185, corn 400, beans 17,275 sacks, in March, 1934.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

New York, N. Y.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,135,600 bus., corn 281,000, oats 175,200, rye 223,700, barley 1,700, compared with wheat 223,476 bus., corn 10,500, oats 104,133, rye 1,700, barley 3,400 in March, 1934. Shipments of wheat in March were 1,262,000 bus., compared with 1,529,000 bus. in March, 1934.—Produce Exchange, Dept. of Information & Statistics.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 20.—The country has shown a little more disposition to sell corn this week, whereas the cash demand has been slow. Corn industries report no improvement in the demand for their products. Feeders are sending in their livestock as feeding costs increase. Illinois corn reserves on Apr. 1 were 60,052,000 bus., compared with 118,603,000 on the same date last year and 226,174,000 on Apr. 1, 1933.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 3,394,394 bus., oats 396,717, barley 72,076, flaxseed 629, rye 1,077, against wheat 4,195,039 bus., oats 425,817, barley 56,035, rye 404, in March, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 4,631,076 bus., oats 350,065, barley 37,779, flaxseed 36, against wheat 3,935,768 bus., oats 356,515, barley 27,125, in March, 1934.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Peoria, Ill.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 43,200 bus., corn 1,070,050, oats 100,250, rye 164,400, barley 246,200, against wheat 73,200 bus., corn 1,241,400, oats 182,000, rye 104,400, barley 233,800, in March, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 43,200 bus., corn 547,000, oats 114,000, rye 43,200, barley 145,600, against wheat 99,600 bus., corn 758,800, oats 282,000, rye 14,400, barley 128,800, in March, 1934.—Peoria Board of Trade, John R. Lofgren, sec'y.

Cincinnati, O.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 110,400 bus., shelled corn 112,500, oats 104,000, rye 12,600, barley 1,600, against wheat 132,800 bus., shelled corn 282,000, oats 192,000, rye 4,200, barley 3,200, in March, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 307,200 bus., shelled corn 60,000, oats 80,000, rye 4,200, against wheat 281,600 bus., shelled corn 130,500, oats 168,000, rye 2,800, barley 1,400, in March, 1934.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing.

Falls City, Neb., Apr. 17.—Very little grain here in farmers' hands or in elevators, corn being shipped in to feeders. What corn is in farmers' hands will stay there, I think, until prospects for another crop look better, or better than a dollar at farm price. Think 150,000 bus. of corn in cribs is about the amount of corn on farms in this county.—J. C. Norris.

International Wheat Situation

By W. DOUGLAS SANDAY

There are some features of the international picture which are disappointing. Noteworthy among these is the evidence of reduced consumption of wheat in Europe, a decline which may be attributed chiefly to the following causes: better home crops than expected, artificially high domestic prices, use of substitutes, good potato crops, and restriction in foreign exchange.

Probably the most far reaching in effect upon overseas exporters is the loss of business from the United Kingdom, whose imports of wheat are running some 16,000,000 bus. behind last year as a direct result of increased home production.

A new factor this year is the number of European countries engaged in exporting rather than importing. Altho quantities are not large, except in the case of France, the aggregate must be taken into consideration. Sweden, a newcomer to export circles, has received official permission to export 2,000,000 bus. and has made sales already at a low price to the U. K. and to China. In the latter country the recent demand for Australian wheat has fallen off as the advancing price reduced the price ratio of wheat with rice. France has been an aggressive seller, concluding important contracts with England, Belgium, Denmark and Italy at prices ranging from 55 to 58 cents per bushel. Morocco has sold two cargoes to Greece. In addition France has sold denatured wheat at lower prices.

Another disappointment is that four south central European countries, theoretically having produced less than home requirements, found themselves, as a result of reduced home consumption, with an available surplus of some 28,000,000, of which 17,400,000 remains for sale. Hungary, with the largest surplus, has disposed of good quantities to Austria and Italy. Rumania has sold wheat and flour to Austria and is offering to the U. K. and China at attractive prices, but it is doubtful that shipments can reach Shanghai mills to fit their requirements. Jugo Slavia and Bulgaria are seeking markets for moderate quantities.

On the constructive side may be mentioned the considerably reduced supplies of Argentina and Australia. Broomhall estimates the surplus available for export at 92 and 52 millions respectively, which is a total for the two countries 58 millions less than last year at this time. Our own crop observer cabled from Buenos Aires on March 6 an estimate, which adjusted to date would show only 69,500,000 bus. available in Argentina.

We do not expect much improvement in overseas demand during the next 16 weeks unless European crops fail to progress satisfactorily. But we do consider the demand for relatively cheap wheats will be somewhat ahead of the supply. This definitely should help the world price levels. Average weekly shipment to Europe from sources other than Canada has been 4,733,000 bus. We think Europe will continue to obtain that average quantity from those sources up to the end of July. Total world exports since August 1, 1934, have been 369,984,000 bus., compared with 376,796,000 in the corresponding period of 1933-34. Of these amounts Europe has taken 270,083,000 and 288,694,000 respectively.—Monthly Grain Review of Thomson & McKinnon.

Senator Gore described the processing tax as a "tax levied upon the consumer to pay the producer for wheat he doesn't produce in order to increase his price to the consumer."

March 27, 1935.

Dear Sir:

If all the dust that has filled the air in various parts of the southwest in the last two weeks represented actual damage to winter wheat, we should probably very soon see substantially higher prices. There appears, however, to be doubt in the minds of some authorities on this subject. The mere fact of dust blowing, they point out, is not in itself particularly harmful to the wheat plant, but it is another matter so far as the winds responsible for the blowing are concerned. These winds dry out the surface moisture, and the degree to which they do it and the length of time that intervenes before new precipitation, if any, is received determines the future progress of the crop in large measure.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Early & Daniel's New Elevator at Cincinnati

The new grain elevator which has been erected by the Early & Daniel Company on Beekman Street, Fairmont, Cincinnati, is the working unit or headhouse for the 1,000,000 bushel concrete storage tanks abutting on the north.

Mr. E. B. Terrill, President of the Early & Daniel Co., has announced that the new unit, the construction of which was under the personal supervision of H. Lee Early, Chairman of the Board of Directors and co-founder of the company in 1882, has been designed to serve also additional storage tanks which will have a capacity of more than a million bushels. This new unit will be erected to the south of the workhouse.

Herewith is illustrated the west elevation of the elevator and the reinforced concrete storage tanks. The new workhouse is shown at the right. At the extreme right is a part of the reinforced concrete grain drier building. At the extreme left above the storage bins is a small structure which housed a temporary elevator leg used for turning the contents of the storage bins while the workhouse was being built.

The workhouse shown is the one recently completed to replace the wood workhouse. The workhouse was designed to meet the peculiar conditions existing at the site where it was to be built as well as to meet all of the requirements of the Early & Daniel Company.

The elevator is built on the former site of the wood elevator, there being the 1,000,000 bu. grain storage on one side and a reinforced concrete grain drier building on the other, neither of which could be moved. The railroad switch tracks are located on both sides of the workhouse, preventing any expansion in the opposite direction.

The size and to some extent the shape of the house is determined by the space necessary to accommodate two 2500 bushel capacity hopper scales. Space for the two 10,000 bushel legs was also a determining factor in the size and shape of the workhouse. An inspection of the scale floor plan will serve to show how the space in the workhouse is laid out to accommodate the scales and the legs.

Grain is received by gravity from cars on two tracks; one on each side of the workhouse. The receiving sinks are of reinforced concrete hopped steep and smooth to secure a self-cleaning hopper. They are of ample size to hold considerably more grain than will flow out of a box car when the grain doors are removed. Double automatic power shovels are provided on each side of the elevator for removing grain from cars. With this receiving equipment it is possible to unload grain from box cars at a rate of four cars per hour.

The head pulleys of legs are 72" diameter by 26" face rubber covered and run at a speed of 33 r.p.m. The belts are 24" wide, 32 oz. duck, grade 1, friction surface elevator leg belting with two rows of 11 x 7 Minneapolis "V" buckets spaced at 10" centers. The legs are driven by 75 h.p. pipe ventilated motors using herringbone gear reducers for the first speed reduction and steel bushed roller chain for the reduction from the reducer to the elevator head shaft. The speed reducers on the leg drives are equipped with automatic backstop to prevent the legs from running backwards. The motors are controlled by dust tight reduced voltage starters located on the first floor of the elevator. In sight of the operator on the first floor is an electric ammeter on each of the leg motor circuits. By observing the ammeters the operator is able to tell at a glance the amount of load on the motor and approximately the amount of grain that is being elevated.

Each leg discharges into a concrete garner of

2500 bus. capacity. These garner are equipped with chain operated garner valves with ten openings in each garner bottom. Legs and garner are vented through roof. A 2000 bushel car of grain can be drawn from the garner into the scale hopper below in 60 seconds.

The scales are Fairbanks-Morse 2500 bus hopper scales with full capacity type registering beams. Grain is discharged from the scales thru 36" rotary scale valves and thence thru the large capacity telescoping spouts to the workhouse bins and to the distributing belt running out over the storage bins.

The 50,000 bushel workhouse is divided into 11 bin spaces, each divided into upper and lower bins. Bypass spouts are provided giving the workhouse the equivalent of 22 car load capacity bins.

The grain cleaning machinery consists of a 4000 bu armored warehouse receiving separator and a 1500 bushel per hour oat clipper located on the cleaner floor midway between the work floor and the bin floor. These machines are arranged to clean out of upper bins and into the lower bins so that the cleaning department can be operated for a considerable time without elevating grain. The cleaner and the clipper have V-belt drives direct from motors at 1800 r.p.m.

The 14 motors in the elevator supply power as follows: 2-75 HP motors operate the elevator legs; 1-5 HP motor the employees elevator; 1-60 HP motor the clipper; 1-15 HP motor the receiving separator; 2-7½ HP motors the power shovels; 1-25 HP motor the car puller; 1-30 HP motor the distributing belt conveyor; 1-25 HP motor the shipping belt conveyor; 1-5 HP motor the bag elevator; 1-30 HP motor the grain drier; 1-7½ HP mo-

tor the new grain drier leg; 1-5 HP motor the air compressor.

All of the lower bins in the workhouse draw down thru stationary spouts into a spout hopper situated at the center of the work floor. These spouts are provided with easily operated slide valves by means of which the operator on the work floor can readily mix out of two or more workhouse bins. The upper bins are also connected to the same spout hopper thru a bypass down thru the cleaner story. The spout hopper is valved at the bottom in such a manner that grain from any workhouse bins can be mixed with grain coming in on the bottom belt from storage bins if desired. At the same time the workhouse mix can be drawn thru the spout hopper into one leg while the storage belt is discharging into the other leg.

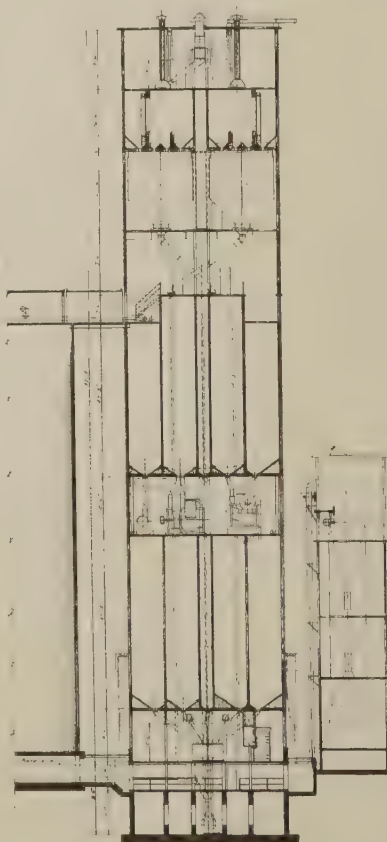
A continuous belt elevator and a stair well provide easy passage from work floor to distributor floor.

The elevator is equipped with 12" diameter loading out spouts to each of the two receiving tracks; also to the shipping track which is track No. 2 on the west side of the elevator.

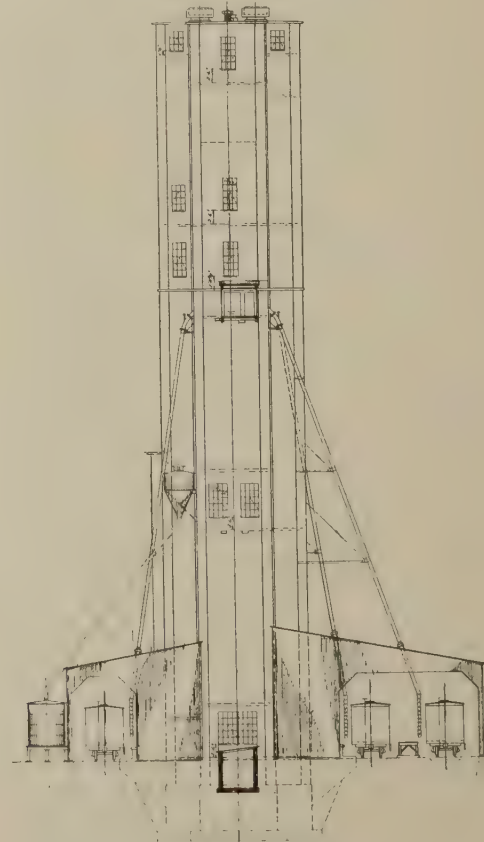
A large capacity double drum wire rope car puller driven by a 25 h. p. motor and situated at the north end of the work house between the workhouse and the storage bins pulls cars on the three switchtracks. The dead end switch tracks extending southward on both sides of the elevator have been extended, giving the elevator ample room for storage of cars for unloading and loading out.

In addition to the grain handling equipment described, the elevator is equipped with a Richardson automatic bagging scale and with a bag closing machine for handling sacked grain. The grain is sacked on the work floor of the elevator from whence it is elevated on a push type bag conveyor extending upward and outward across the first track where the bags are discharged into a large reverse curve bag spout; thence into cars on track No. 2.

One of the upper workhouse bins is divided to serve as a storage garner above the grain drier, which is located to the south of the



Sectional Elevation



North Elevation

Early & Daniel Co.'s Workhouse at Cincinnati
[See facing page and outside front cover.]

workhouse. Dried grain is discharged into a new drier leg of all-steel construction supported on the north outside wall of the drier building. This leg discharges dried grain back into one of the lower workhouse bins.

The elevator was designed and the construction supervised by Horner & Wyatt. The building construction work as well as the furnishing and installing of the machinery was performed by the MacDonald Engineering Co. G. E. motors of the pipe ventilated and totally enclosed fan cooled type supply the power for the machinery. Transmission machinery, push type bag conveyor, elevator legs, etc., were furnished by the Webster Mfg. Co.

The Early & Daniel Co. is one of the oldest grain merchandising firms in the State of Ohio, having been in business in Cincinnati for over fifty years. In addition to the Fairmount elevator the company operates the Tuxedo feed mill on West Sixth Street. The elevator at the feed mill has a capacity of 400,000 bus of grain.

Mr. H. Lee Early is Chairman of the Board of the Early & Daniel Co. Mr. E. B. Terrill is President of the company. In addition to Mr. Early, Sr., and Mr. Terrill, Mr. R. L. Early and Mr. Ellis Early, Mr. E. L. Daniel and Wm. A. Daniel are associated with the Company.

The Board of Trade maintains inspection, weighing, and public warehouse facilities at the Fairmount plant. An exterior view of the elevator is shown on the outside front cover.

Benefit payments can not be made to farmers where no reduction of crops is required, is a late ruling by Comptroller General McCarl, apparently nullifying the latest plan of the AAA for increased spring wheat production accompanied by payments.

James F. Thomson, Michigan's commissioner of agriculture, has assailed the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for methods which, he declared, will spell eventual ruin for the farmer. He credited AAA policies for virtual elimination of foreign markets for our agricultural surplus.

Government after Wheat Bootleggers

Wheat imported into the U. S. as feed and diverted into milling channels is under the scrutiny of government customs investigators. While the diversion of such "feed" wheat to other channels is not a criminal offense, importers (termed "bootleggers" by the government) are liable for the full 42c a bushel levy on every pound not used for feed.

Since 1930 the government has permitted the importation of foreign wheat for feed purposes under a 10% ad valorem duty instead of the 42c tariff. American Millers Ass'n lodged the complaint to Washington customs officials which brought about this announcement.

Wrecking Markets with Regulations

By EDWARD JEROME DIES

In the opinion of neutral authorities, grain exchanges need no further regulation than that provided under existing laws. For many years there has been a disposition to entangle wheat with rural politics and demands for restrictive laws grow out of dissatisfaction over low wheat prices. Price is beyond control of exchanges.

Wheat amounts to just about six per cent of the total value of our farm production. Poultry products amount to about nine per cent of the whole farm production, while dairy products total more than twenty per cent of the gross value. But it is infinitely more difficult to evolve political issues over eggs and cows. The great wheat production centers make concentrated political action simpler.

High bread prices have always been the signal for outbursts from the working classes. Low wheat prices bring cries for relief from the producer. In between the two large groups stands the machinery of distribution, which must take the brunt of attack from both elements. Yet this machinery merely registers price as the thermometer registers temperature.

History mocks us again and again with the repetition of old problems in new forms. Blind enthusiasts and theorists demand high prices by law. They ignore the economic tides which create price.

Backed by the authority of the then World Empire, the Emperor Diocletian tried to fix prices sixteen hundred years ago. He had his own conception of the proper relation of prices to wages. He proclaimed his scale and fixed death as the penalty for violation.

He perfected his commodity index with a care that a modern law making body could hardly excel. Hundreds of articles were fixed in price in relation to commodities and earning power. The government controlled transportation, tariffs, rents and the like, the skilled laborer received the equivalent of twenty-two cents per day, and under the rigid laws could buy a pair of shoes for two days' work. Alas for poor old Diocletian. Master that he was, his plan could not control the mind of man and so it collapsed. History shows that the practical effect was to stop the activities of the Empire and to halt the flow of goods to market.

So the plan of Diocletian in one form or another has been tried repeatedly down through the years. Today there are those who would have the government fix prices of major crops and if necessary buy these crops in abundance regardless of consequence. They fail to explain how the money would be obtained and how the pyramids of stagnant food would be moved into channels of consumption.

Scores of investigating bodies have plumbed deeply the subject of grain future trading over a period of forty years. The library on the

subject is voluminous and profound. Findings are monotonous in their uniformity. All reach the conclusion that under the present system of grain marketing the producer benefits in large measure and the consumer is served to equal advantage. The price spread from field to mill is extremely small, and it is agreed that it is so held because of the insurance provided in the futures markets of the exchanges.

Numerous laws on the statute books provide broad federal power in dealing with grain exchanges. One of them, the Grain Futures Act, enacted Sept. 21, 1922, places futures trading under the supervision and limited control of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the Act the Secretary has set up an administrative agency, responsible to him alone, known as the Grain Futures Administration, with offices or branch offices in various futures markets. This agency keeps close daily watch on the market. It learns who is trading in large volume, watches the course of prices, the size of the open commitments, and has at hand other economic and personal information concerning the market. Officials of this agency work in close co-operation with the Business Conduct Committee of each market.

Certainly no new laws are needed. Certainly no worse time could be found for adding new burdens. As one authority after another has pointed out in recent months, what the grain markets need more than anything else is freedom. This would restore confidence. This would encourage investment and speculative support. This support would carry the crop surplus from harvest to consumption. Most of all, it would help the farmer and the nation along the road to recovery.

Peavey Terminal Wins Safety Award

The Peavey Duluth Terminal Co. of Duluth, Minn., won the Duluth Chamber of Commerce Safety Award for 1934, states Oscar W. Olsen, recently elected president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. No accidents were experienced during this period, in fact not even a doctor bill.

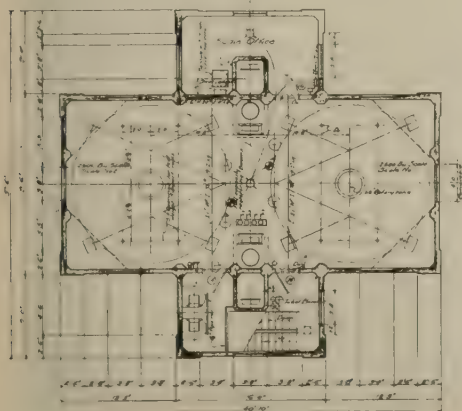
Hog Taxes in Arrears

Fifteen million hogs, aggregating 3¼ billion pounds of pork, have to date escaped the hog processing tax in one way or another, it is estimated by the internal revenue department which is encountering difficulties in trying to keep collections up to date. The tangle created by the A.A.A. and a loose tax system (with more loop-holes than the income tax law) allows farmers, small butchers, and meat dealers in some districts to dodge the tax, many millions of which will never be collected.

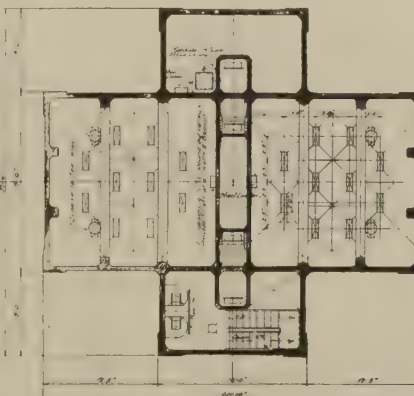
The tax collected up to March 1 totaled \$209,950,000, levied on 52½ million hogs, whereas 15 million more should have been taxed, which (with other complications and delays) places collections \$70,000,000 in arrears.

Protest against a proposed processing tax has been filed by the Sheep and Goat Raisers Ass'n of Texas.

Stanley Reed, the new solicitor general of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, on Apr. 1 petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States to dismiss the appeal by the government from the decision of Judge Grubb of Alabama in the Belcher Lumber Company case, holding the wage and hour provisions of the lumber code and the whole N. R. A. invalid. The court granted the motion to dismiss, thus saving the bureaucracy, the administration and the business-regulating congressmen from a knock-out blow. In the Senate D. O. Hastings denounced the action as indicating "No honesty of purpose in trying to comply with the constitution." With Senator Clark he joined in a movement for a senate resolution calling on Attorney-General Cummings to get a decision in the Belcher case.



Plan of Workhouse, Early & Daniel Co.'s Elevator at Cincinnati
[See facing page and outside front cover.]



GARNERS

Iowa Dealers Oppose Monopolistic Control of Grain Trade

Such prominent current problems as the amended Iowa bonded warehouse law now offered in the state's legislature, the chain store bill, evils attendant on trucking of grain, and national agricultural experiments were discussed before the 35th annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., Apr. 17-18.

Wednesday morning was left open for the gathering of the delegates. Registration of the large attendance was in charge of Jack West-erfield, field sec'y of the Ass'n, and a coterie of assistants.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The first session was called to order by Pres. J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, in the south ballroom of the hotel at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

PRES. SMITH in his annual address said: So many things have affected the business of grain dealers since the time of our last convention that all of us have been kept in a state of turmoil, wondering what new problem we would have to cope with next.

We started the year wondering how, when, and by whom the sealed corn would be handled. Before its movement we suffered dust storms, drouths, bugs, worms and serious crop damage. The close of 1934 found us with a small crop of worm damaged corn, a smaller crop of oats, and a restricted supply of hay, fodder and fox tail that moved mostly by truck instead of thru normal trade channels.

Railroads have lost thousands of dollars in revenue thru the activities of trucks. The coal business in many towns has shrunk to nothing for the grain dealers, and the grain business has been curtailed, due to trucks hauling cheap coal in and taking grain out. This has so seriously curtailed the business of cash grain firms, the best friends of the country shippers, that they too have been kept at their wits end trying to maintain a respectable volume of trade.

Normally we depend upon railroads for transportation of the things we buy, and of commodities we sell twelve months out of the year. It seems hardly fair that transportation should be directed thru other channels in so great volume when the railroads must be maintained.

Trucking has its place, but I cannot feel that the present manner in which it is conducted does the grain merchant much good. Since the grain dealers are so dependent upon the railroads I feel it is their duty to help support and protect the rail transportation system.

Every grain dealer in the state owes his support to the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. It is the one organization that has the interests of the grain dealers closest to its heart and forms an adequate means of organized effort and expression for the protection and benefit of the trade.

SEC'Y D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, read the financial report, showing the finances of the organization to be in good order. His report was approved and adopted.

SEC'Y MILLIGAN gave his report on ass'n affairs, as follows:

Sec'y Milligan's Annual Report

This report covers the fiscal year 1934-35, but is actually for a ten months' period, as our last convention was held in June, 1934. This short period has had a marked effect on business methods in Iowa. In that period, practically all of the shelled corn has been handled by truck into deficit areas, the Southwest and Northwest, and railroads have handled but a small portion of the movement.

The greatest problem in dealing with trucks has been to establish a fair basis for buying and selling where the terminal markets have not been the material factor. What program should be followed by grain dealers in handling grain sold to truckers and what basis of margin should be charged for this service?

Many dealers have been disturbed by returned checks marked "insufficient funds" received for grain bought by truckers. Consequently many dealers have required either cold cash, bank drafts or certified cashier's checks in order to avoid trouble and losses caused by

acceptance of personal checks. It would be well for the dealers at this convention to take action as to just what plan of payment they will require and the method of payment in order that we may achieve uniformity in the best interest of the trade.

A new grain directory for Iowa will be released by May 1st. This is the first time in several years we have found sufficient interest from advertisers to defray expense of publication. Everyone will be interested in the new directory as many changes in elevator personnel and management are recorded.

Iowa's bonded warehouse law has been found inadequate for both the grain trade and the public. The provisions of the grain elevator Code required that elevators must be bonded in order to store grain, and there has been a great deal of agitation for a more up-to-date statute for bonded warehousemen.

In harmony with sentiment and in cooperation with the National Code Requirements, there has been proposed in the Senate and House a bill to repeal and replace the present bonded warehouse statute. This bill is known as Senate File 254 and House File 258.

This bill has been drawn up through the cooperation of the Railroad Commission, the Farmers Elevator Ass'n and our own Ass'n. I am sure that you will be pleased with its provisions. I understand that the Sifting Com'te of the Senate has just released this bill for consideration on the Senate floor. If you are in favor of this bill it is important that you use your political influence on the legislature.

Sales Tax: The grain trade has operated satisfactorily under provisions of the Sales Tax. I don't believe anything need be offered as recommendations or suggestions, as we have had no complaints from dealers.

The Country Elevator Code has simply had no recognition in Iowa. The com'te appointed to handle the State Code has felt that where no regulatory measures were being used to punish violators, it would be absurd to attempt enforcement. The com'te did not wish to use extortion and bluffing as a program of Code enforcement in Iowa.

Rulings from the Country Elevator Industry Code Authority that, effective March 14th, grants to grain elevators the following exceptions:

"The exemption granted from Administrative Order No. X-131 is not retroactive so that any assessments levied by the Retail Solid Fuel Code Authority against members of the Country Elevator Industry are payable up to the date when this exemption became effective, which is March 14th."

This ruling eliminates the very inequitable code assessment, which had heretofore been levied against grain dealers. The National Code Authority has done excellent work in protecting the interests of the country elevator trade. While the Code itself has not been effective, the National Com'te has brought together all types and kinds of country elevator operators and formed a common group working to a common purpose. In addition we have had the advantage of keeping the regulation of the grain trade in the hands of the grain trade rather than in the hands of politicians in Washington. The cost of the country elevator Code administration has been the lowest, I understand, of any major industry in the United States.

Inter-State Commission Hearings: One very important I. C. C. hearing was held late in 1934. Your Ass'n was represented by its Sec'y. Railroads requested increased rates for handling grain and food products. They also asked a charge of \$1 for each bill of lading issued. This charge would have been a heavy assessment on each country elevator. Thru the cooperation of grain trade representatives who appeared at the hearing we were able to eliminate the \$1 charge in the final ruling of the commission.

I take this opportunity to extend to Judge Henderson appreciation for his untiring efforts in representing the grain trade during the long years he has been Commerce Council of Iowa. I am sure this is the sentiment of everyone at this convention, and it is with deep regret that we learn Judge Henderson is now retiring from this office.

The Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has had the finest record in the last two years that it has enjoyed in the 27-year history of the company. The company statement as of April 1st, shows assets of over \$220,000 and surplus over \$100,000. Of the assets over 50 per cent is cash in banks.

More robberies and pilferages in the country elevators have occurred during the last year than at any time in the history of the country elevator trade. Located in segregated parts of the towns, elevators have been easy prey for these public enemies.

The most favorable suggestion we know to eliminate petty thievery and robberies, is for the dealer to place electric light globes on the outside of the elevator so as to throw a light on the entire group of buildings, particularly the office and warehouse. Some dealers also leave a small light burning in their office so that the night watchman can more easily determine whether anyone is near the property. Light is the greatest discouragement to petty thieves.

Elevator Fires: I wish to compliment the country elevator trade on the very encouraging low loss ratio of country elevators during the last year. It is no doubt a direct result of better housekeeping methods and modern improvements that have been completed. Another reason is the small amount of business transacted, which has not taxed machinery and bearings as heavily as in former years. I suggest that great care be given in operation of machinery during the coming season.

Treasurer Milligan's Report

On hand June 1, 1934\$ 404.48

Receipts

Dues 755.00
Fees 24.94
Directory 24.50

\$1,208.92

Disbursements

Code meetings\$ 59.14
Conv. expense 128.45
President's expense 91.22
Director's expense 55.00
Nat'l Ass'n dues 202.00
Postage and printing 222.66

Total disbursements\$ 758.47

On hand April 15, 1935\$ 450.45

B. M. STODDARD, Sloan, extended an invitation for the ass'n to hold its next annual meeting at Sioux City. A vote of the delegates accepted.

HARRY DUNLAP, Des Moines, Railroad Commissioner, explained the provisions of the defeated Iowa trucking bill which would have imposed a ton-mile tax on commercial trucks, and added that interests are still working for some bill that would equalize competition between trucks and other forms of transportation, with expected further legislative attempts at this session. Briefly, he said:

PROVISIONS OF TRUCKING BILL

Under the jurisdiction of the three members of the Railroad Commission in Iowa comes the law affecting railroads, buses, electric lines, pipe lines, telephones, trucks, public terminals and other forms of transportation and communication.

The purpose of the trucking bill was to give regulation over trucks thru ports of entry, registration, and the ton-mile taxes.

Out of a registration of 676,000 motor vehicles in Iowa 78,500, or 11.7%, are motor trucks. Yet checks at 109 stations in 104 counties showed



J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, Re-elected President

that 20.7% of the traffic is trucks. At Ames it was learned that 33% of motor operation was by trucks, and they handled 50% of the tonnage hauled.

It costs \$5,000 more per mile to building highways sufficiently heavy to withstand truck traffic than it does to build for pleasure car operation. A tax to place this extra burden on the trucks is justified.

Motor trucks fall into three classes, the common carrier, the contract carrier, and the private truck. The latter two pay no ton-mile tax. The common carriers, operating over defined routes, pay such a tax. The total of taxes paid by one common carrier last year was \$5,800.

Already passed by the U. S. Senate is a bill to give the Interstate Commerce Commission supervision over trucks operating interstate. This is recognition of the trucking problem which has become national in scope.

The Iowa bill provided for ports of entry to be located on main highways at the state borders. About 20% of the ton-mile tax collected would be required to build and support these, 80% would go to the highway commission. Ports of entry could be used as barriers in embargoes against diseases transmitted by commodities carried, the passage of such insects as the corn borer, and as a means of control in the handling of surpluses.

Bills of this nature have been proposed in Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Nebraska. Minnesota already has ports of entry established. So has Kansas.

Store-door delivery and pick-up is an attractive feature of truck transportation. But carriers in this field are entitled to a fair return on investment and need protection against chislers. At the same time the public is entitled to better protection. For this reason the bill provided for cargo and liability insurance.

Iowa is geographically located to handle a vast volume of traffic. Its Lincoln Highway is a main artery for the nation. We estimate that ports of entry in Iowa would record as much as 1,250,000 passages of trucks and would likely yield \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 in revenue. Last year Kansas took in \$1,000,000 thru its port of entry law. Iowa attracts a greater volume of traffic.

PRES. SMITH appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: Earl Galbraith, Sac City; Columbus Hays, Mount Pleasant; Louis Maack, Wacota.

NOMINATIONS: Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; L. Moorhouse, Glidden; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids.

SECY MILLIGAN led the discussion on the bonded warehouse bill, H. F. 358 and S. F. 254, proposed for passage by the Iowa legislature. This bill for the licensing of storage elevators, setting minimum charges, and providing for issuance of warehouse receipts, is fully described elsewhere in this number.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Annual Banquet

An excellent banquet, with tenderloin steak as the entrée and ice cream for dessert, was well served to more than 200 guests in the hotel's banquet hall Wednesday evening. During the dining, Rudy Baie and his gang of Seven played dance numbers, and the floor at the center of the hall was kept cleared for dancing.

A program of interesting vaudeville acts held the floor after the dining.

TOASTMASTER B. M. STODDARD eloquently introduced Major Ruddell, the speaker of the evening, who held his audience spellbound for an hour and a half with his "Foreign Legion Experiences."

During the remainder of the evening the ballroom was a medley of music from Rudy Baie's orchestra for the dancing feet of grain dealers, their wives, sweethearts, and girl friends, and the floor was kept well filled.

Chain Store Bill

A breakfast meeting of line elevator operators at 8 o'clock Thursday morning in a private dining room was attended by 15 heads of line elevators. The chain store bill pending in the legislative halls of the state was discussed.

The chain store bill, primarily aimed at operators of grocery stores, clothing stores, drug stores and the like, has variously included and

not included grain elevators as the bill fought its way thru committees and discussions in the Iowa legislature. Unless grain elevators are exempted it would practically eliminate the handling of coal, feed and other sideline items handled by line elevators at many crossroads points and work a hardship on the farm trade by forcing it to go greater distances for common needs that are handled in insufficient volume to make them profitable as an independent business.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. SMITH called the second session to order Thursday morning.

B. J. O'DOWD, Kansas City, reviewed wheat conditions in the Southwest, the feeder demand for Iowa corn, and the contrary movement of feed grains. He said:

SOUTHWEST CROP CONDITIONS

Stories regarding drought conditions and dust storms in the southwest are seldom exaggerated. Many instances could be cited where conditions became so bad that farmers could not give away livestock during the height of the drought. One farmer, without feed of any kind, tried in vain to sell his remaining bunch of 20 pigs. Disgusted, he offered to give them to any one of his neighbors who would come after them. There was no interest. They had the same problem as he. In desperation he loaded the pigs in a truck and driving down the highway a distance from his home, opened the endgate, with the little squealers scampering in all directions. His neighbors, who were watching him, rushed out to object to permitting the pigs to run on their lands and forcefully gathered the pigs and placed them back in his truck. The farmer returned to his home and let the pigs out into his barnyard, counting 45 instead of his original 20.

What has amounted to an almost perennial failure of crops in a large part of the southwest, has developed for Iowa an exceedingly important and profitable outlet for coarse grains. Kansas City, centered as the distributing point for feedstuffs to this huge southwestern livestock producing region, has reflected this tremendous demand in its receipts of corn and oats from originating points in Iowa.

What the potential southwest demand for the surplus products of the middlewest will be, can only be safely estimated by prospects of crop conditions in the next several months. Already, there is sufficient evidence that the present short supplies of feed and discouraging outlook for new production will maintain a good demand. Other factors which must be considered are increased importations of foreign feed grains and a substantial increase in southern corn acreage.

Since July, 1934, the major portion of corn arrivals in Kansas City were from Iowa. Principal receipts of oats in our market, likewise came from Iowa. These coarse grains were shipped from Kansas City to Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico and Colorado, the first four states taking the bulk of the offerings.

The possibilities for potential outlet for surplus corn production of Iowa, based on continuation of prevailing conditions in the southwest indicates a substantially larger inflow into the southwest livestock producing regions.

Reduced freight rates, effective June 1st, from points in Iowa to Kansas City, amount to as much as 20 per cent. From Kansas City to consuming territories in the southeast and

southwest, rates will be reduced from 5 to 40 per cent.

The producers and dealers in this state have every reason to be happy over their prospective outlook for the coming season.

Many of our industries could not compete with the production of your industries and feeders, due to excessive costs for grains. Your livestock feeders enjoy comparatively high prices for cattle and hogs, while in the southwest animals have been rushed to market over a wide area due to the lack of feed and inability to buy.

An illustration of the increased amount of corn leaving first hands in Iowa is shown in your 1932-34 average production of 389 million bushels with average stocks on farms as of April 1st in this period totaling 193 million bushels. The stocks on farms as of April 1st, this year, totaled only 73½ million bushels.

Production of corn in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas in the period 1932-34 averaged 305 million bushels. The April 1st stocks on farms for this period averaged 136 million bushels for these four states. In the last government report the amount on farms in these four states totaled only 21 million bushels. The average production of corn in Missouri is 140 million bushels, the average consumption 160 million bushels. Missouri only produced 26½ million bushels last year. Other states of the southwest show similar reductions.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, reviewed national legislative problems and amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. All lines of agricultural product processors and handlers are fighting the limitless licensing features sought by the AAA. A review of his address appears elsewhere in this number.

P. C. KNOWLTON, St. Louis, contended that the motor truck as a transportation factor is here to stay, in his review of rates, markets and competition, published in greater detail elsewhere in this number.

W. F. SHEPARD, Omaha, said that northwestern Nebraska has plenty of moisture, due to winter snows and spring rains, and is looking forward to good crops.

M. I. DOLPHIN, Pres. Omaha Grain Exchange, doubled and redoubled everything that others had to say about their markets, calling attention to the broadcasts, the transportation department, and maintenance of "educational hour" over its radio, devoted to acquainting the public with the purposes and workings of a grain exchange.

COMITEMAN GEO. POTGETER announced the re-nomination of last year's officers and directors, and all were unanimously re-elected. They are J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, pres.; J. H. Houston, Columbus Jct., vice-pres.; D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, sec'y; J. C. Westerfield, Des Moines, field sec'y. Directors re-elected: John F. Mueller, Calamus; Ronald Booth, Cedar Rapids, and Art Murray, Bancroft. Others on the directorate are Hugh Hale, Royal; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; W. C. Walker, Boone; Perry Walters, Toledo, and Mark Murphy, Onawa.

Adjourned until afternoon.

Officers and Directors Western Ass'n 1935



Front row, left to right: Field Sec'y Jack Westerfield, Des Moines; Directors R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, and John F. Mueller, Calamus; Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines. Back row, left to right: Directors Art Murray, Bancroft; W. H. Walker, Boone; Pres. J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; Director Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock.

Dutch Lunch

A "Dutch Lunch," free to all registered guests, was served delegates at the "Log Cabin" on the top floor of the hotel at noon on Thursday. Beer, salads, sandwiches, cold meats, cheeses, beans and countless other items in great profusion invited a number of delegates to go back for second helpings.

In a short session after dining, Com'itean Earl Galbraith read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

We, the members of the Resolution Committee of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers in convention assembled, in Des Moines, Iowa, April 18th, 1935, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

1. Whereas the movement of all classes of merchandise by trucks has increased in volume and is now an important method of transportation, be it

RESOLVED That the Association declare itself in favor of such legislation as will properly regulate this means of transportation, and that we instruct our officers to make a concentrated effort to accomplish the same.

2. Whereas the consensus of opinion is that the present law governing bonded warehouses in the State of Iowa is inadequate, be it

RESOLVED That we favor passage of Senate File No. 254, House File No. 358.

3. Whereas the farmers of Iowa may be directly penalized in the income from their farm crops by the passage of House File No. 311, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives, be it

RESOLVED that the bill be further amended as follows: Section 2 (2), subdivision (d), by striking the period at the end thereof, inserting a comma in lieu, and adding the following "or for processing," and the term processing shall be construed to include products consumed in the feeding of livestock and poultry and in the growing of field crops.

4. Inasmuch as Section 3 of H. R. 6772, a bill to amend the Grain Futures Act, contains provisions fostering monopolistic control of the grain trade of the United States in that the fundamental principles of the Act of Congress of February 18, 1922, are nullified, and

WHEREAS, the pyramiding of holding companies have only remote and partial ownership by producers of grain will tend to restrict competition and interfere with the commerce of the United States; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Western Grain and Feed Association in convention assembled, instruct its officers to present this resolution to the chairmen of the proper committees of Congress and urge that the bill do not pass.

5. In recognition of the efficient and untiring efforts of the officers of the Association in behalf of the grain trade, be it

RESOLVED that we hereby express our appreciation of same.

(signed) Louis Maack
Columbus Hayes
E. M. Galbraith.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Hawkeye Convention Notes

BROKERS AND CASH grain buyers from Iowa points included: Mr. and Mrs. Samuelson, Ames; A. E. Anderson, Algona; Wallace Le-rigo, Davenport.

CEDAR RAPIDS was represented by C. A. Davis, G. Goedhart, L. C. Miller, S. W. Wilder, and R. C. Booth.

FORT DODGE sent Geo. Christensen, C. A. Bulpitt, and Ed Dwyer.

MINNEAPOLIS sent A. O. Wiedenman; L. L. Crosby and J. E. Zednichek of Cargill Grain Co.

OMAHA representatives included: M. I. Dolphin, F. C. Bell, B. O. Holmquist, W. D. Hart, E. A. Lucke, Heinie Borghoff, C. A. Carey, R. M. Scoular, R. E. Miller and F. P. Manchester.

ST. JOSEPH sent Jerry Taylor of John Kellogg Co., and Vernon C. Gieger.

FROM ST. LOUIS came P. C. Knowlton.

MILWAUKEE representatives, and managers of branch offices for Milwaukee firms were Frank Bell, William Young, Fred Maywald, J. R. Schaber, and Ray Leistikow.

KANSAS City sent Barney J. O'Dowd and W. V. O'Dowd, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale

Grain Co.; W. R. Smith, Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.; E. M. Summers, Wocott & Lincoln, Inc.; E. C. Meservey, Jr., F. L. Ferguson, O. A. Severence, Frank M. Ward, W. D. Farmer, Jack Martin, E. K. Cayce.

EMPORIA, KANS., was represented by H. P. Trusler.

THE CHICAGO MARKET, and branch office managers and representatives of Chicago firms were as follows:

E. W. Bailey & Co.: John Lowe, J. H. Summers, C. L. Douglas and L. A. Douglas.

Lamson Bros. & Co.: F. J. Dolan, W. H. Sievert, W. E. Copeland, L. H. Burseson, Art Torkelson, and Bond Lane.

Lowell Hoyt & Co.: Frank A. Cooley.
Rosenbaum Grain Corp.: C. T. Kohl and Chris Thorsen.

Quaker Oats Co.: A. L. Lewis and Pirl Bourret.

Bartlett Frazier & Co.: C. D. and A. D. Sturtevant, and W. F. Shepard.

James E. Bennett & Co.: K. B. Pierce, Sig Steensen, and Bob Swensen.

Inland Warehousing Co.: Robert Boggess.

The Glidden Co.: F. A. Wand.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY and supply men included D. M. Newell and C. C. St. Cyr.

OPEN HOUSE was held by most terminal market representatives, where the dries could quench their thirst, and those dying for a smoke could get a cigar or cigarette.

SEVERAL FIRMS handed out souvenirs, among them being Donahue-Stratton Co., which distributed attractive red automatic pencils of a type calculated to be useful for a long time. Christensen Grain Co. distributed pencils equally good, but George Christensen couldn't wait for the convention and had most of his distributed beforehand.

A TRIO of ducky musicians, playing the fiddle, the banjo and a guitar, wandered between the suites of Jas. E. Bennett & Co. and W. M. Bell Co., seemingly unable to make up their minds in which of the big rooms to stay. The crowds followed them back and forth and the representatives of the firms did active entertainment duty. This time Bob Swensen was full of "tricks."

LAMSON BROS. & CO. had their customary suite at the head of the stairs to the mezzanine floor, with a wire and an operator to bring the markets and pit gossip from the trading centers of the world.

A NUMBER OF LADIES were in attendance. The Iowa convention always attracts them with its theatre parties and its program of entertainment and dancing as a part of the annual banquet.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS present included: William Wheeler, Adair; V. Danielson, Adel; W. A. Wilkin, Albia; A. H. Munn, Ames; Joe Wernimont, Auburn; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; H. E. Buttolph, Bennett; Floyd Peterson, Berkley; W. C. Walker, Boone; John F. Mueller, Calamus; Walter Reynolds, Churdan; Mr. Shambaugh, Clarinda; J. J. Brakke, Cylinder; J. F. Miller, Dakota City; Hermann Schroeder, Dysart; J. Guthrie, Elkhart; Lee Davis, Farnhamville; L. Lorenson, Garwin; L. D. Clock, Geneva; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; E. L. Bruce, Green; W. E. Reynolds, Grinnell; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; H. D. Guthrie, Hartford; A. J. Harbor, Henderson; L. T. Larson, Huxley; C. S. Knudson, Industry (Fort Dodge p. o.); Mr. Garland and Mr. Clark, Jamaica; F. D. Milligan and Frank Milligan, Jefferson; L. H. Adams, Lake City; S. F. Carlson, Lehigh; A. H. Miller, Libertyville; Jesse Lindebak, La Verne; Carl Lundahl, Madrid; Ira Edmunds, Marcus; Milton M. Tesdall, Midvale; C. F. Hays, Mount Pleasant; G. H. McCarel, Newburg; Frank A. Pearce, Newell; A. Jericho, New London; Mr. Guerts, Pella; William Tack, Perry; S. L. Gordinier, Pocahontas; G. L. Peterson, Renwick; B. H. Knudtson, Roland; A. Anderson, Rossie; Hugh Hale, Royal; E. N. Galbraith, and Geo. French, Sac City; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; H. Straight, Storm Lake; R. L. Beale, Tama; B. O. Sweet, Thornton; J. McNailey, Toledo; W. G. Daugherty, Varina; Louis Maack, Walcott; Ronald Maack, Walcott; E. N. Alban, Waterloo; Amos Wyse, Wayland; J. F. Hemmings, Washington; H. L. Winn, Webster City; H. J. Frerichs, Wellsburg; G. D. Mabie, Whitten; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg.

The New Federal Dockage Tester

Elimination of the personal equation is greatly to be desired in the certification of grades of grain, and when a mechanical operation accomplishes the desired uniformity it is to be preferred to hand work.

In the separation of dockage the hand sieve and the kicker are now being superseded in the offices of federal grain supervision by a new electrically driven device that is expected to become official about July 1, 1935.

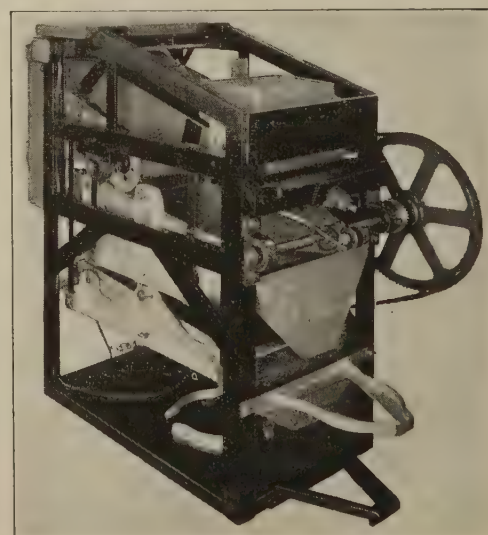
An advance view of the new machine is presented in the engraving herewith. After many experiments the final design has been completed by the technological investigations division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as the culmination of several years' efforts.

The grain sample to be tested is placed in the hopper at the top of the tester. From here it feeds automatically onto the riddle. This riddle operates similarly to that in the present dockage tester. Any material passing through the riddle travels to the opposite end of the tester and drops to the end of the upper sieve. Material passing over the riddle goes into the coarse dockage. The riddle, of course, is removable so that grains other than wheat and rye can be run over the machine. As the grain falls to the upper sieve it passes thru an air blast generated by a four blade fan. This fan removes some fine material that is now removed by sieves, and also removes some light, chaffy material that is not removed from wheat in the present dockage system.

The air channel is equipped with a valve which will completely shut off the air current when the machine is used for those grains on which the use of air is not desired. The upper sieve, in the case of wheat, will remove fine dockage together with some broken wheat as in the present system. This fine material then passes over the lower sieve, which is set slightly nearer the horizontal than the upper sieve. Here the reclaiming of any wheat which is present is accomplished.

The sieving tests necessary in the grading of corn and grain sorghums can also be performed readily by the insertion of the proper sieves in the machine. Also the sizing tests necessary in the determination of the cereal oats and malted barley grades may be made.

It is the desire of the department eventually to make all dockage, sizing, and sieving tests with this machine. Experimental work done to date indicates that the machine will accurately check its own results, and that all but a few of these tests can be accurately and appropriately made without the use of hand sieves.



New Federal Dockage Tester

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Chico, Cal.—Lawrence Bandy, of Orland, Cal., is now manager of the North Star Grain & Feed Co.'s business here, and has moved his family to this point. R. A. Harelson is the owner of the business.

Lemoore, Cal.—The Lemoore Grain & Feed Co. has taken a long-time lease on the Byron Bldg. here and plans to move into the new quarters in May, when remodeling is completed. The new location will provide larger office space, with the remainder of the building used for storing grain. The present office and warehouse will be used for storage purposes.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Death came unexpectedly, on Apr. 16, to Albert F. Meis, pres. and owner of the Modern Elvtr., Ltd., of this city, and a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, being caused by heart trouble. Mr. Meis, who was 50 years of age, was born in Iowa.

Ft. William, Ont.—Two youths were sentenced, on Apr. 3, to serve two months in jail after pleading guilty to a charge of stealing two bags of wheat from a C. N. R. box car on Mar. 29. The wheat was stolen from a car in transit in the east end of the city.

St. Boniface, Man.—The Shamrock Elvtr. here, operated by McCabe Bros., operators of the McCabe line of elevators in this province, burned Saturday night, Apr. 13, together with 70,000 bus. of grain, which was a total loss; building and grain covered by insurance. The grain was valued at \$40,000. The building was owned by Fred Carnegie, of Toronto.

Churchill, Man.—The 3,000,000-bu. elevator here made \$17,000 last year, according to a statement made in the House of Commons at Ottawa, on Apr. 5, by Hon. R. J. Manion, while the Hudson Bay Railway lost \$137,000 and the port lost \$87,000, making the total loss \$207,000. Mr. Manion expects about the same result from this season's operations. The elevator is full of grain.

COLORADO

Leadville, Colo.—Fire starting in the Zaitz grain warehouse shortly before 5 a. m., Mar. 30, destroyed two buildings valued at \$5,000 and merchandise valued at \$1,750. This was the Zaitz Co.'s second fire in two weeks.

Akron, Colo.—The Zorn Grain Co.'s mill burned Mar. 29, at about 2 a. m.; loss, estimated at \$18,000; insurance \$1,900. Two carloads of millet, valued at \$3,500, and other feed and supplies valued at \$2,500, were destroyed. The mill was owned by Tracy Zeigler, of Sterling, and Oscar Zorn, of Akron.

Walsh, Colo.—The Hart-Bartlett Grain Co.'s elevator at this point burned at 2 a. m., Apr. 2. The building was a total loss, as was also the 17,000 bus. of grain it contained; loss covered by insurance. This was the second time in 15 months the elevator has burned. The house was entirely new, having been rebuilt after the former fire. It is said that the elevator will probably be rebuilt.

ILLINOIS

Onarga, Ill.—Grain dealers of this county held a dinner meeting here, on Apr. 11, at the Modernistic Tea Room.

Stonington, Ill.—Directors of the Stonington Co-op. Grain Co. are figuring on the cost of a new, up-to-date elevator.

Hillsboro, Ill.—The Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co. is going to build a new elevator feed mill in connection with its supply store.—H. H.

Witt, Ill.—A new truck hoist and dump will soon be installed in the elevator of the Paisley Mill Co.—H. H.

Normantown (Plainfield p. o.), Ill.—George H. Tower, elevator manager here for 38 years, died on Apr. 11, after an illness of several months.

Butler, Ill.—Frank Ware's elevator is being dismantled. Mr. Ware has leased the Farmers Elvtr. and is conducting his business in the new location.—H. H.

Keensburg, Ill.—Carl Shultz, who for years was in the grain, seed, livestock and coal business at this point with A. P. Bump, died at Olney, Ill., on Apr. 3.

Jamaica, Ill.—We are going to rebuild our warehouse that burned down last November, also install a new cleaner and waterproof our concrete elevator.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Clifton, Ill.—J. W. Overacker, who served as manager of the Danforth Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Danforth, Ill., from the time of its organization in 1907 until Sept. 10, 1932, has been engaged as manager of the Clifton Grain Co.'s elevator, taking charge here Apr. 9.

Gibson City, Ill.—Stephen Ayresman, a pioneer citizen of this county, died at his home in Derby, Ill., on Apr. 1, at the age of 76 years. In 1904 he took charge of the business of the Gibson City Farmers Elvtr. Co., which he conducted successfully for 19 years. Previous to this, he was for several years manager of J. H. Holmes' elevator at Derby.

Jerseyville, Ill.—The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. has started construction of eight grain storage tanks with interstices, bringing the storage capacity of the local plant up to 165,000 bus. The present storage capacity of the elevator is 25,000 bus. The warehouse at the north of the elevator has been taken down and a new storehouse, 32x52 feet, will be built at the south side of the plant, and the site of the former warehouse will be used for the new grain storage bins. The contract for the new construction has been awarded to Nelson Bros. The manager of the local Stanard-Tilton plant is Froman Beach.

Delavan, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, together with other grain ass'ns of Illinois, is sponsoring legislation so that our elevators in the country may qualify under an Illinois law rather than the federal warehouse act if they desire to do a storage business. At the present time the bill covering this is just being written, and when it secures the approval of the Illinois Commerce Commission will be introduced before both houses of the legislature.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill.—According to the provisions of a bill introduced in the Illinois Legislature during the last week of March, the Illinois Grain Storage Act would be revised, giving farmers additional benefits when desiring to obtain loans on stored grain. The principal amendments proposed provide for adding soybeans and cow peas to the commodities originally covered by the act; redefining and clarifying the duties of official sealers; filing of warehouse certificates, thereby giving them the status of chattel mortgages, and cancellation of certificates after loans are paid.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,500, an advance of \$500 over the previous sale.

Harold F. Juckett, formerly with Lamson Bros. & Co., is now associated with Thomson & McKinnon.

The Glidden Co. recently installed a Randolph Drier to be used in connection with the processing of soybeans.

The Spencer-Kellogg Co. is remodeling its elevator and getting ready for the processing of soybeans, installing a large Randolph Grain Drier for that purpose.


Wm. N. Eckhardt, formerly and for many years in the grain receiving business as the Pope & Eckhardt Co., has sold his membership in the Board of Trade, which he joined 54 years ago.

A 15,000-bu. marine leg of the crosshead type has just been installed in the South Chicago Elevator A of the Norris Grain Co., so as to facilitate the unloading of lake vessels and barges. The John S. Metcalf Co. did the work.

The many friends of Geo. E. Booth, of Lamson Bros. & Co., and chairman of the Country Elevator Code Authority, will deeply regret to learn of a serious accident to both Mr. and Mrs. Booth recently while driving home from Florida. Mrs. Booth is still bedridden, but George is able to walk about.

Receipt is acknowledged of the 77th annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago, issued by the Chicago Board of Trade, Fred H. Clutton, sec'y, and compiled by Lyman C. West, statistician. The book, containing over 500 pages, is bound in its usual handsome cover of olive green with gold lettering. Approximately one-half the book is taken up with rules and regulations of the Board of Trade, also the rules governing trading in the different commodities dealt in by the board. Valuable grain statistics occupy considerable space. A list of the membership of the Board of Trade is given also.

New members of the Board of Trade include: James R. Stewart, pres. of the Banner Grain Co., of Minneapolis; Lincoln R. Ure, of Salt Lake City; Henry L. LeGrand, of Decatur, Ill.; Herbert Tooley, pres. of the Tooley Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.; Thomas E. Gilbert and Walter M. Burrows, of Chicago, and Dominick R. Comenzo, of New York City. Memberships transferred: William T. Fraser, Lawrence F. Stern, William R. Bawlf, Estate of Imer Pett, Solomon Sturges, Kurt J. Bartsch, and William P. McDermott. Changes in registration of members: William H. Noyes registered for own account, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. (was registered as second vice-pres. Atlas Grain Co., Winnipeg).



IN PEORIA

Will Be

Headquarters

for the Annual Meeting

of the

Illinois

Grain Dealers Ass'n

May 14-15

Make Your

Reservation NOW

Henry W. Pletch, of Algona, Ia., sole owner of the Pletch Grain Co., has been suspended from membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Lewis T. Sayre, sec'y, on April 23 was appointed trustee of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation by Judge Holley under section 77-B of the bankruptcy act. The assets of more than \$6,000,000 include grain valued at \$3,000,000; liabilities, \$3,970,000.

INDIANA

Kirklin, Ind.—A radio was stolen from Moore Bros.' elevator here during the night of Mar. 30.

Churubusco, Ind.—Churubusco Hatchery has completed the installation of a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer at its feed mill.

Avilla, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has added a No. 1 Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, with motor drive, to its feed mill equipment.

Owensville, Ind.—The Ford Garrett Mill, operated by Harold and Ford Garrett, is being remodeled, including new iron cladding.—H. H.

Coatesville, Ind.—Darnall Bros., operating an elevator here, have installed a Haines Mixer and are mixing their own brand of feeds.—A. J. Smith.

Clay City, Ind.—The new owners of the Gaebes Bros. flour mill here, Lewis Schopmeyer and R. M. Gaebes, are operating as the Gaebes Milling Co.

Evansville, Ind.—A standard lightning rod installation is being put on the mill and elevator property of the Chas. Nunn & Sons Milling Co.—H. H.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—James W. Moore, 61 years old, head miller at the Home Mill & Grain Co. here, died on Apr. 10 from chronic heart disease.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n announces a new member, the McCordle Grain Co., of Terhune, Ind., which firm succeeded the former McCordle & Wallace.

Union Center (Kingsbury p. o.), Ind.—Albert Hoeppner has purchased the Union Center Co-op. Equity Exchange elevator property at this station. The old firm will be dissolved.—A. E. L.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—William P. Tischendorf, 70 years old, is dead here from a paralytic stroke, death occurring Apr. 12. He was superintendent of the Mt. Vernon Hominy Co. and was widely known in the trade.—W. B. C.

Maxwell, Ind.—The elevator office of the Maxwell Grain Co., owned by Ben McBane, of Fortville, and managed by Mordecai Cooper, was entered by thieves during the night of Apr. 6. The safe, which was unlocked, contained no money and all the papers that were in it were removed and scattered about the room. The office was entered thru the door.

Terhune, Ind.—An attempt was made to steal a 1,000-pound safe from the elevator of the McCordle Grain Co. (formerly McCordle & Wallace) during the night of Mar. 30, but evidently the thieves were frightened away. Unable to unlock the safe, which contained the company's books and only about \$50 in cash, they rolled the safe out into the driveway in order to load it into a truck. A small radio was missing from the elevator.

Grabill, Ind.—The Grabill Milling & Grain Co.'s elevator and flour mill burned at 9:30 a. m., Apr. 13; loss, about \$25,000. The fire was believed to have originated in the engine room. Destroyed with the elevator was 4,000 bus. of wheat, 2,000 bus. of oats, 1,200 bus. of corn, 200 bus. of soybeans and a carload of feed and mash. The owners of the company are the three Souder brothers, Joel, Eli and Harry, and Ulrich Kipfer. The company expects to rebuild.

IOWA

Albion, Ia.—A Newell Truck Lift is being installed in Lloyd Rubenbauer's elevator.

Garrison, Ia.—A. J. Froning & Son have protected both their elevators here against lightning.

Melbourne, Ia.—Installation of a 20-ton truck scale is planned by the C. B. Johnson Estate elevator.

Newell, Ia.—Frank Pierce has bot the W. A. Galbraith Elvtr. here. He was formerly its manager.

Eldora, Ia.—Installation of a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale is under way for the Eldora Grain Co.

Modale, Ia.—The Modale Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Apr. 11.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co., managed by John Potgeter, is installing a rotary knife corn cutter.

Midvale, Ia.—Omar Sheldahl is the new manager of the Midvale Grain Co.'s elevator, replacing Milton B. Tesdall.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—Geo. Potgeter Co. is installing a new 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale in its elevator driveway.

McCallsburg, Ia.—Installation of a feed mixer by the Farmers Grain Co. is contemplated for fall.—J. S. Thompson, mgr.

Latimer, Ia.—Rebuilding of the roof of the driveway of its largest local elevator is scheduled by the Quaker Oats Co.

Mallard, Ia.—An order for painting the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator with aluminum paint has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. will build a modern concrete elevator of large storage capacity to displace its old wood house.

Union, Ia.—The Union Grain Co. (headquarters, Froning Grain & Lbr. Co., Liscomb, Ia.) plans installation of a truck scale at an early date.

New Hartford, Ia.—Wind storm slightly damaged the roof of the elevator of the New Hartford Elvtr. Co. the night of Apr. 14.—Howard Good, mgr.

Hospers, Ia.—The Junkers Elvtr. Co. is having W. A. Klinger, Inc., install a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with 22x8-foot wood deck and type-registering beam.

Thor, Ia.—The painting of the local iron-clad elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co. with blue lead and aluminum paint will be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Alvord, Ia.—M. M. Stientjes, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past two and a half years, has resigned and will remove to Hull in May.

Denhart (Corwith p. o.), Ia.—R. E. Ferguson has been appointed manager of the local elevator and lumber yard of Davis Bros. & Potter, succeeding Robert Kohlman.

Stonega (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—The Stonega Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized and the name changed to Stonega Co-op. Co. S. J. Hage continues as manager.

Dinsdale, Ia.—The name of the Dinsdale Grain & Lumber Co. has been changed to North Tama Grain & Lumber Co. by its new owner, Mrs. Jane Johnston. It continues under the management of E. L. Estal.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The new re-inforced concrete elevator being erected for the Penick & Ford Co., by the John S. Metcalf Co. is under roof and soon will be receiving grain. The work has progressed steadily all winter.

Sargent Bluff, Ia.—Contract for 15,000-bu. ear corn and grain storage, ironclad, for Max Lansensky has been given to W. A. Klinger, Inc. Equipment includes electric motor and head drive and electric overhead truck lift.

Goldfield, Ia.—General repairs, including residing one of the elevators, and painting of the elevator properties of the Goldfield Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been contracted by the T. E. Ibberson Co.—D. H. Keith, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—Wm. Grettenberg has found business so good that he has employed a stenographer and bookkeeper, Irma Pfifer, and a second man. He contemplates purchasing the other elevator at Coon Rapids to increase his storage space.

Malvern, Ia.—W. C. Good, of Hamburg, is moving the Madden Switch elevator to Malvern to be used temporarily until he can erect a larger and more up-to-date elevator here, the construction of a new elevator is depending on crop prospects.

Des Moines, Ia.—D. O. Milligan, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has been appointed as one of the six directors representing the Chamber of Commerce on the board of Public Welfare Bureau. Mr. Milligan replaces M. C. Nelson, resigned, and will serve three years.

Colfax, Ia.—E. R. Schlosser's elevator burned at 12:15 a. m., Apr. 10; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. Included in the loss was 2,000 bus. of grain.

Storm Lake, Ia.—A new grain man weighing 8½ pounds arrived at the Harry E. Straight home Apr. 7. The father manages the Farmers Elvtr.—A. G. T.

Wald, Ia.—Five guns and \$4 were stolen from the Wilder Grain Co.'s office recently. Otto Gottschalk, manager, and a member of the Vigilantes, owned three of the guns, the other two being stored there.—A. G. T.

Hamburg, Ia.—The Bentley Grain Co.'s new 10,000-bu. elevator being erected on the site of the former Zuck elevator that burned about two years ago, is expected to be completed about the first of May, and will be managed by Louis Bentley.

Roland, Ia.—Re-roofing of the oats annex will be done this summer by the Farmers Co-op. Co. The "Roland Farmers Co-op. Co." sign with the arrow pointing north, for the guidance of airplanes, will be re-painted on the new roof.—B. H. Knudtson, mgr.

Grinnell, Ia.—C. E. Walters, of Toledo, has purchased the elevator business of the Kearney Bros., taking possession Apr. 15. Wilfred Kearney will probably remain with Mr. Walters for a time at least. Mr. Walters owns a number of elevators in Iowa.

Story City, Ia.—Construction of a 2-room and vault brick office is expected soon to be under way for the Farmers Grain Co. The company has a 24-foot scale deck on a 20-ton scale which has brot it so much truck trade that it has shipped no grain by rail since last October.

Badger, Ia.—A 13-inch leg belt with 12x7-inch DP cups has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by L. J. Fevold. The 9-foot driveway is being widened to 12 feet and a truck lift is being installed to handle large trucks. T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Hamlin, Ia.—Peter Nelson, 83 years old, retired elevator man, died Apr. 17 from pneumonia, at his home in Audubon, Ia. Mr. Nelson was owner and manager of the Hamlin elevator for 25 years. He sold it and retired five years ago. Surviving, are his wife, two daughters and three sons.—Art Torkelson.

Dows, Ia.—F. A. State, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, recently resigned his position to accept a similar position with the Grinnell Grain Co., at Grinnell, Ia. Clyde McAdams, who was connected with the local telephone company, was hired to succeed Mr. State.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Goldfield, Ia.—H. H. Jones is resigning as local manager of the Burt Grain Co. on May 1 to enter the feed grinding, mixing and merchandising business on his own account. His hammer mill is being transferred from the elevator to a building closer to the center of town. This fall he hopes to install a feed mixer.

Estherville, Ia.—After trial the court took under advisement the suit by the Watkins Grain Co. to recover of the Fraser-Smith Co. \$2,459.44 lost by its manager in speculations in futures alleged to have been unauthorized. The defense is that the 9,000 bus. of corn bot for future delivery was a hedge on stored corn sold at the same time.

Macy, Ia.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been improved with installation of a new 12-inch leg belt and 11x6-inch high-speed cups. A grate has been installed behind the truck dump, a manlift has been put in to make the cupola convenient, and a new multi-cylinder gasoline engine replaces the old power equipment.

Clemons, Ia.—The Clemons Co-op. Ass'n (re-organized Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., now managed by W. J. Darland) has re-arranged its office, replacing a former partition with a counter and painting the interior with bright aluminum paint, trimmed with black. Installation of a 20-ton truck scale with a long platform, and of a feed mixer is contemplated.

Alta, Ia.—Last week Edgar Schuelke, manager of the Alta Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, placed about \$1600 in checks in the mails to cover a 20% dividend to its stockholders. This fund is divided among about 100 persons, most of whom live in the Alta community. The Alta Farmers elevator is recognized as one of the outstanding co-operative organizations in northwest Iowa.—A. T.

KANSAS

Burrton, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the N. Sauer Milling Co. recently.

Natoma, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 20.

Edgerton, Kan.—E. W. Schlaegel, of Clare, has bot the Edgerton Elvtr. and will operate both it and the Clare Elvtr.

Palco, Kan.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp. unstained slight windstorm damage to its property recently.

Minneapolis, Kan.—The elevator, warehouse, office and stock of W. R. Bullen were practically destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on Apr. 16.

Atchison, Kan.—The Bailor alcohol plant, one of two permitted in this state by the Kansas Alcohol Bill, started operations last week. It will use Kansas corn exclusively.

Goodland, Kan.—Frank Hilliard, local manager of the Goffe & Carkener Grain Co., died suddenly on Apr. 4, from a heart attack. He was stricken while at the grain exchange, dying a half hour later.

Neodesha, Kan.—An office building for the Excello Sales Co. and the W. J. Small Hay & Grain Co. is under construction, to be of brick, one-story, 40x36 feet. The location is just west of the Small Co.'s dehydrating plant.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. has decided not to construct the contemplated 2,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here this year, as such an expenditure would not be justified by the present crop prospects.

Lovewell, Kan.—The Secular-Bishop Grain Co. has had the Van Ness Const. Co. replace all sills and sections of the cribbed wall, pit spouting, workroom joist and driveway joist and floor of its elevator. The damage was caused by termites.

Manhattan, Kan.—Arthur P. Fielding, who for many years had been engaged in the grain and elevator business as a member of the firm of Fielding & Stephenson, died at his home in this city on Mar. 19, at the age of 57 years. His widow survives him.

Mullinville, Kan.—Stockholders of the Mullinville Equity Exchange are discussing the erection of a new elevator here, to replace their old elevator built in 1907. The proposed new building would be of concrete construction and have a capacity of 50,000 bus.

St. Paul, Kan.—The North Elvtr. here, bot by Ed O'Bryan last year for the purpose of handling feed for his feed lots, has just been re-opened by the owner for public business in the grain and feed line. It is reported that Sherman Roseberry, who formerly managed the elevator, is to be the manager.

Simpson, Kan.—The Simpson Grain Co. has widened its drive two feet and rebuilt the overhead bins, also covered the roof of this part of the building with metal. The company plans soon to install an up-to-date anti-friction boot, also install anti-friction bearings on the car-loader. The entire plant will be painted and the shingle roof replaced with a metal one.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. of Salina, headed by John J. Vanier and B. K. Smoot, has bot the Grain Belt Elvtr. here, and will take possession May 7. This elevator, which has been operated by the Mid-West Grain Co., is of re-inforced concrete construction and has a capacity of 750,000 bus. The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. operates terminal elevators at Salina and at Enid, Okla.

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green, Ky.—Hail damaged the roof of the Broadway Roller Mills late in March.

Louisville, Ky.—Walter C. Newkirk has been elected manager of the traffic department of the Louisville Board of Trade, succeeding A. F. Vandergrift, deceased.

Elkton, Ky.—Herbert G. Watson, a prominent citizen of this community, owner of a half interest in the Standard Milling Co.'s mill here and also at Allensville, Ky., died very unexpectedly at his home here on Mar. 31, following an illness of less than a day. Mr. Watson, who was 59 years of age, served as county school superintendent for 16 years. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

LOUISIANA

Mermentau, La.—The new Pelican Rice Mill, under construction here, will probably be completed in July, and will be in operation for the coming season. It represents an expenditure of about \$20,000, and is owned by C. T. Duhon and Mr. Desormeaux, who have been engaged in the rice storage business here for a number of years. The storage capacity of the new warehouse being built in connection with the mill will be 40,000 bags.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Capitol Flour & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, 50 shares common, par value \$100 each; incorporators: William C. McKeel, Anthony P. Orban and Carroll W. Schlitz.

Baltimore, Md.—The Southern States Co-op. Mills, Inc., started operation of its new elevator and other units, described in detail in the Nov. 14, 1934, Journals, on Apr. 8. Poultry dairy and stock feeds are manufactured by the company.

MICHIGAN

Portland, Mich.—The Michigan State Millers Ass'n will hold its summer meeting here on July 18.

Detroit, Mich.—The Van Arman Cereal Co. expects to start the manufacture of stock feed and cornmeal soon.

Jackson, Mich.—The old elevator here, known locally as the Stockbridge Elvtr., is being wrecked after a half century of service.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Wolverine Grain & Milling Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities listed at \$14,435 and assets at \$14,730.

New Baltimore, Mich.—The elevator here operated by Ellis Tosch, of Marine City, was sold late in March to William Seifert, and will now be known as the New Baltimore Elvtr.

Port Huron, Mich.—Ellis Tosch, who for several years has operated the Farm Buro Feed Store on Grand River Ave., has moved the business to Court St. and will operate under the name of the Tosch Elvtr. Co. He also operates an elevator under the same name at Marine City, and until recently operated elevators in New Baltimore and Algonac, selling the last two elevators recently.

Hastings, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, has taken over the Edmonds Elvtr. Co. here, with William Parker as manager. Farm Bureau Services is the business branch, altho separately incorporated, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. In addition to buying grain and beans, a full line of feeds, seeds, coal, implements, fertilizer, twine, insecticide, lime, tile, fencing and other farm supplies will be carried. It will also be equipped for feed grinding. The formal opening was held on Apr. 20.

Jackson, Mich.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co. wholesale beans, grain, feed, farm seeds and wool, operating an elevator here, announce that Tom Woodbury, formerly with the Michigan Grain & Feed Co., of Detroit, has accepted a position with McLaughlin, Ward & Co. as sales manager of the feed department. Mr. Woodbury has spent many years in the feed business and has devoted much of his time to the study and marketing of poultry, dairy and stock feeds. He is a specialist in this particular line of the feed business, and McLaughlin, Ward & Co. offer to their customers this special service in the selection of their feed requirements.

Detroit, Mich.—Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., maintaining offices in this city, has filed articles of incorporation in this state; capital stock, \$50,000.

MINNESOTA

Kasota, Minn.—On Mar. 29 windstorm damaged the elevator of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.

Crookston, Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Milling Co.'s line of 13 elevators, with headquarters at this city, is reported to have been sold.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—The Klassen Seed & Feed Mill has installed a Kelly Duplex Cracked Corn Grader with aspirator to improve its product.

Campbell, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this station has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 26-foot, 20-ton scale with Strong-Scott dumps and steel grates.

Klester, Minn.—Extensive repairs are being made at the elevator here owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. New legs, roller bearing equipment, power and a new cleaner will be part of the new equipment. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Duluth, Minn.—Friends of H. J. Atwood, pres. of the Duluth Board of Trade, are glad to learn that he returned to his home city during the second week of April, much improved from the serious auto accident he met with in Mesa, Ariz., where he has been in a hospital for two months.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Barnesville Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making a number of improvements at its elevator, including installation of a new leg, belts, D.P. Cups, head drive, 76-inch dump and covering the outside with corrugated galvanized siding. The J. H. Fisch Co. will do the work.

Willmar, Minn.—The International Milling Co. contemplates building an addition to its plant here, to be the same size as the present building, 32x48 feet, and will adjoin it. The present building will be moved 12 to 16 feet north of its former location before the new construction is started.

Hackensack, Minn.—The Peterson-Biddick Co. that operates an elevator at Wadena, Minn., and also operates a number of feed stores in this section of the state, has bot the store here formerly owned by Homer Fraser and Ben Ackerman, operated as the Farmers Supply Co., which name will be retained by the new owners. A complete line of feeds, seeds and flour will be carried.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—A one-day session of the Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n will be held here on Sunday, May 5, in the auditorium of the new creamery building. The hosts will be Hubbard & Palmer, of Mankato; Karl S. Leim, of Bingham Lake, and the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., of Mountain Lake. John LaDue, of Mankato, and Fred Steinhauer, of Mountain Lake, are in charge of the arrangements. Trucks and storage bonds are among the subjects to be discussed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Thomas Anderson, general superintendent of the Minnekota Elvtr. Co., of this city, died on Apr. 11, at Minot, N. D., at the age of 70 years. He had been in the company's employ since its organization in 1906, and was well and favorably known thruout North Dakota, where he represented the company. William C. Ney, of Max, N. D., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Anderson. Mr. Ney has been in the company's employ since 1914, acting as manager of its elevator at Max since 1917.

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Imogene, Minn.—The Farmers Terminal Elevtr. Co. has installed a re-conditioned 20-h.p. cushion engine, the Van Ness Const. Co. doing the work.

MISSOURI

Lohman, Mo.—Lohman Producers Exchange is installing a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer at its elevator.

Dalton, Mo.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. here is planning the installation of a new traveling truck dump.—H. E. H.

Sedalia, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Wednesday, June 5, at the Bothwell Hotel.

Chesterfield, Mo.—The Chesterfield Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co. has recently purchased a new hammer mill with electro-magnetic separator attached.

St. Louis, Mo.—A new member of the board of aldermen of this city is Walter H. Toberman, of the Toberman Grain Co., also a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

Chesterfield, Mo.—W. J. Kincaid, who has been manager for the Polo Elevtr. Co., of Polo, Mo., is to be the new manager here for the Chesterfield Co-op. Produce Ass'n effective this month.

Robertson, Mo.—The Florissant Valley Co-op. Elevtr. Ass'n has again been deprived of the services of its manager, Anton Harrmann, who has just returned from the hospital, where he underwent a foot operation.

Golden City, Mo.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has awarded a contract to Ben Munson & Sons for the erection of a 20,000-bu. elevator here, to be of studded construction and iron clad.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Cole County Farmers Co-op. Co. has enlarged its feed department with the recent installation of a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, with motor drive, one-ton capacity. Improved business conditions made increased capacity necessary.

Springfield, Mo.—The economy and efficiency of natural gas when used to power a flour and feed mill is attested by the Springfield Sales Co. For many years this company had used electric motors, which were recently replaced with a "Caterpillar" power unit equipped to burn natural gas.

Lake Side (Webb City p. o.), Mo.—The Lake Side Mill, also known as the Budlong Mill, on Center Creek, burned on Mar. 31; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. The mill had been in service more than 50 years, having been remodeled from time to time. G. M. Harr, owner, said that the mill would probably be rebuilt on a modern scale.

Adrian, Mo.—The Adrian Elevtr. Supply & Mfg. Co. and the Bates County Produce Ass'n have been consolidated and will be operated under the name of the Farmers Exchange. J. W. Ragan, who for several years has managed the elevator, is the manager of the new firm and has moved his office from the elevator to the office of the produce house. George Catron is in charge of the elevator business.

Kansas City, Mo.—The new concrete headhouse for the Kansas City Southern Elevtr. will have a capacity of 70,000 bus. and will serve storage tanks of about 1,300,000 bus. capacity, giving the house less capacity than formerly but greatly improving the handling facilities. The headhouse will be relocated to avoid the necessity of long overhead conveyors over tracks between the headhouse and the tanks. This will necessitate the changing of the main tracks in the Southern yards and the laying of new switchtracks to run underneath the structure. The interior of the storage tanks will be treated to prevent damage to grain from remaining smoke odor. Altho the storage tanks were not damaged by the fire of last January that destroyed the headhouse, some of the stored grain was damaged by smoke and water because of the fire along the overhead conveyors. The new headhouse will be ready for operation in July, in time to handle the new crop. The Moore-Seaver Grain Co. will operate the elevator under lease, as before. The company has been using the facilities of the Norris Grain Co. nearby, since the fire. Horner & Wyatt prepared the plans and specifications for the new construction work.

Iantha, Mo.—The roof of the power house of the Iantha Producers Grain Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Mar. 29.

Brunswick, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n No. 82 is purchasing a new magnetic separator for its attrition mill. It is also making repairs to its elevator leg and providing a new leg belt. The ass'n has just completed a fine new warehouse located 100 feet east of its elevator. The new warehouse is to be used for feed and wire storage, and a room has been provided on the second floor as a meeting room for the Farm Club gatherings. J. H. Gebhart is the manager.—H. E. H.

Wakenda, Mo.—Earl Johnson has purchased the Wakenda Grain Co.'s elevator here, of which he has been manager for several years. He was also a stockholder in the company. The name Wakenda Grain Co. will be retained except that it is no longer a corporation and Mr. Johnson is sole owner. The new owner is starting to make repairs on the driveway and plans to install a traveling truck dump. A new fire resistive concrete power room was recently completed.—H. E. H.

Kansas City, Mo.—B. J. O'Dowd (better known to his friends as "Barney"), in the local office of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., was one of the more than 70 Kansas City business and professional men who made a three-day good-will tour of southern Nebraska in one of the Burlington's "Twin Zephyrs" recently. Arriving at Hastings, Neb., where Mr. O'Dowd formerly resided, on Apr. 11, "Barney" was given "some" reception. He had scarcely alighted from the train when he was hurried to a car bearing a large sign with the words, "Our Own Barney O'Dowd, Local Boy Makes Good," and taken to Hastings Ave. and Second St., where he declined the appeals of his hosts to address the crowd over a loudspeaker.

MONTANA

Vaughn, Mont.—The Greely Elevtr. Co. has purchased the elevators here and at Sun River, this county, from the State Elevtr. Co.

Ulm, Mont.—Wind blew two pieces of roofing off the west side of the cupola of the elevator owned by the State Elevtr. Co. recently.

Miles City, Mont.—O. B. Breault, manager of the Wilbur & Peays elevator here for the past 15 years, died at his home in this city Jan. 21.

Sun River, Mont.—The State Elevtr. Co.'s local elevator, also the one at Vaughn, Mont., have been bot by the Greely Elevtr. Co., subject to existing leases to the Montana Elevtr. Co. which expire June 30.

NEBRASKA

Holdrege, Neb.—The electrical equipment of the Holdrege Roller Mills was damaged by lightning on Apr. 9.

Omaha, Neb.—Harris, Upham & Co., took over the local Boettcher-Newton office and private wire recently.

Alliance, Neb.—George Neuswanger's feed warehouse burned recently. The fire was believed to have been caused by the careless tossing of a cigarette.

Madison, Neb.—Nicholas Schmitt, for many years manager of the Farmers Elevtr. & Grain Co.'s elevator here, died Mar. 31, after an illness of four days, at the age of 74 years.

Krider (Odell p. o.), Neb.—Rhue Cole has been appointed manager of the Krider Farmers Union elevator succeeding the late Joseph Cacek, whose death was reported in the Mar. 13 Journals.

Madison, Neb.—Anton Wisehart has been selected by the Farmers Elevtr. Co. to carry on the work at the elevator, with William Jones to assist him, until a permanent manager and assistant are chosen.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Residents near the Burlington Elevtr. here have signed a petition asking that the elevator be disposed of, the unused building being referred to as a fire hazard. The property is owned by Fred Bodie, of Lincoln.

Rockford, Neb.—The Rockford Grain Co. has had the Van Ness Const. Co. put in a 6-foot truck lift at its elevator built last year by the Van Ness Co. The Rockford Co. found that the 5-foot lift would not take care of the long trucks it was getting.

Kearney, Neb.—The J. P. Gibbons terminal elevator and feed mill here was bot recently by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Dawson, Neb.—Henry Georgi, who has been employed at the elevator for the past nine years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union elevator, succeeding Tom F. Ryan, manager for the past five years, who gave up the position Apr. 1.

Fremont, Neb.—The new grain storage annex for the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. is about completed. The machinery is being installed and the building covered with iron. The Van Ness Const. Co. expects to have the work completed by May 1.

Omaha, Neb.—Carl H. Brasee, assistant manager of the Western office of the Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., died Apr. 14 of throat trouble that affected his nerves and resulted in partial paralysis. Faithful, hard-working, and loyal to his firm and his many friends, Carl covered Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming for the company. Born Sept. 22, 1896, at Amherst, O., he came with "The Grain Dealers" in 1916 as a bookkeeper and advanced thru all the stages; he also served in the Navy during the war. Six-foot-two in height and weighing close to 200 pounds, he was reckless with his health, consequently thot little of a bad cold he contracted, which led to his untimely demise. His widow and two small children survive.

NEW ENGLAND

Keene, N. H.—Fire destroyed the office of the Sunshine Feed Co. on Cypress St. on Apr. 11, and threatened the grain warehouse. The blaze is believed to have started from an oil heater.—L. V. S.

BOSTON LETTER

J. Wesley A. Gordon, of Gordon-Dawson Co., wholesale hay house, has applied for active membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, proposed by P. J. Baird and H. S. Leviston.—L. V. S.

The commissioner of corporations at the State House, Boston, has granted a charter of incorporation to the Braintree Coal & Grain Co., Inc., of Braintree; capital stock, 100 shares of no par value; incorporators: John F. Dianto (pres. and treas.), Frederick A. and Catherine E. Dianto.—L. V. S.

Bakers are joining in the nation-wide fight to eliminate the processing tax on wheat. Donald Sands and Robert E. Sullivan, sec'y of the New England Bakers' Ass'n, were appointed a com'te to arrange contact with the National Ass'n of Cotton Mfrs. for joint opposition to the tax.—L. V. S.

Arthur Hopkins, of C. M. Cox Co., feeds, and pres. of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, sent wires to Senator Coolidge, of Massachusetts, and other representatives in Washington, urging that the bill now before Congress to abolish the processing tax on cotton, corn and hogs, be amended to include the tax on wheat.—L. V. S.

John A. McCarthy, of the Whittemore Co., dealers in grain at Roslindale, refused the demands of a hold-up man who poked a revolver in his ribs, as he was entering his automobile with a \$600 payroll at the Roslindale office of the First National Bank a few days ago. He grabbed the wrist of the man, twisting it so he dropped the gun, then kicked him out of the car, his action resulting in bandit's capture by the police.—L. V. S.

NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M.—The Harvest Queen Mill & Elevtr. Co., of Texas, has filed a statement with the state corporation commission, to do business in this state. The authorized capital stock is \$400,000. Carl H. Gilbert, of this city, is named as statutory agent.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Having accepted a position with the G. L. F., to do special work in its grain and feed department in this state, with headquarters in Buffalo, Harry J. Hannon has closed his office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., where he has conducted a grain and feed business for nine years past. Before going into business on his own account he was connected with the G. L. F. for several years. Mr. Hannon is well known to the grain, feed and flour trade of the Eastern States.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange on Apr. 11, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Thomas C. O'Brien; vice-pres., W. P. Frost; treas., Fred G. Krueger; sec'y and assistant treas., Fred E. Pond. The three new directors, elected for a three-year term by the stockholders, were: C. C. Lewis, E. E. McConnell and George B. Wood. The other directors are: Max F. Cohn, W. P. Frost, John G. Howell, Fred G. Krueger, George W. Martin and Thomas C. O'Brien.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Nisbet Grammer died Apr. 21 after a heart attack, aged 53 years. He was a native of Evansville, Ind., and was graduated from Yale University in 1901. Mr. Grammer came naturally to the shipping business, his grandfather having operated steamboats on the Ohio River, and his father, G. J. Grammer, having been prominent in the traffic department of the New York Central Railroad, and he himself organized a company operating a line of steamships on the Great Lakes. At the time of his death he was and for many years past had been pres. of the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevtr. Corp., operating the Iron Elevtr. and the Concrete Elevtr.

NORTH DAKOTA

Denhoff, N. D.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of the Denhoff Grain Co. on Mar. 27.

Roth, N. D.—The National-Atlas Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here has re-opened, with Spencer Heeden as manager.

Wheelock, N. D.—Wilbur Jones, manager of an elevator here, died early this month as the result of a shotgun wound. He was 26 years of age.

Paulson, N. D.—The elevator and stock owned by the Farmers National Grain Corp. at this location were destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Apr. 13.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A site on which to construct a terminal elevator on the Great Northern tracks has been surveyed for a grain concern, name not disclosed.

Gardner, N. D.—A new dump will be installed at the Gardner Farmers' elevator here and other general repairs will be made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Argusville, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. at this station has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 15-ton scale with Strong-Scott Lifts and steel grates.

Regarding the issuance of storage tickets, the attention of elevator operators in North Dakota is called to the law, which provides that after the receipt holder elects to continue the storage contract, the warehouseman shall issue a new storage receipt and cancel the former one.

Venlo, N. D.—Larry P. Voison, early day Venlo grain buyer, died at his home in Lisbon, N. D., Mar. 23, after an illness of two years, at the age of 64 years. Coming to this country from his Canadian home at the age of 21 years, he engaged in the grain business at Venlo shortly after the Soo line was built thru, buying grain in an old-time flat house. He retired from the grain business years ago, and later entered the automobile business at Lisbon.

OHIO

Coldwater, O.—Coldwater Grain & Coal Co. have installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Germantown, O.—Fire reported as having originated in a motor damaged the elevator property of F. S. Durr on Apr. 12.

Arcadia, O.—Sheathing was blown off the elevator building owned by L. R. and C. M. Good, doing business as L. R. Good & Son, on Apr. 10.

Scott, O.—On Apr. 7 high winds loosened up a small portion of roof at the corner on the cupola of the north elevator of the Scott Equity Exchange Co.

Marion, O.—The Kansas Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., has bot the 600-barrel plant of the Marion National Mill Co., which includes a reinforced concrete elevator.

New Vienna, O.—New Vienna Grain & Produce Co. has completed the installation of a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker & Grader, with motor drive, at its elevator.

Toledo, O.—The 42nd annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Secor Hotel, July 1 and 2, the banquet being held on the evening of July 1.

Ansonia, O.—C. I. Stephens, who claims to hold an unpaid judgment of \$4,688 against the Ansonia Grain Co., on Apr. 12 petitioned the court to name a receiver for the firm.

Columbus, O.—Another reminder that the 56th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, June 12 and 13, at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel.

Brookville, O.—The Stewart Elevtr. has been bot by the Loy Mills, of Pymont (r. d. from Brookville), where they have operated an elevator and mill for the last 15 years. The elevator here will be known as the Loy Mills.

Jenera, O.—The Jenera Co-op. Ass'n has installed some new machinery, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co., including sheller, feeder, elevator, motors, transmission equipment, etc.

Walbridge, O.—The Mid-West Dehydrating Alfalfa Milling Co., whose mill here is expected to be ready for operation by May, has been incorporated by Charles R. Early, Lillian L. Grimes and Hugh F. Shunch.

Pemberville, O.—The Pemberville Elevtr. Co. celebrated the opening of its new power plant, having recently installed a high grade diesel engine, on Apr. 20, with a big public opening, including hot pancakes, free grinding, etc.

Jackson Center, O.—The Jackson Center Grain Co. has moved its scale house on its Pike St. lot to one of its lots on Jackson St. The old grain elevator will be torn down. A new building 30x70 feet will be erected and will be used for handling and cleaning seeds, in which the company does an extensive business.

Columbus, O.—House Bill No. 326 and Senate Bill 186, changing the method of taxing grain handled by elevators and mills, has been passed. The new bill establishes a rate of ¼ mill on each bu. of wheat and flax and ¼ mill on each bu. of other grain handled.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Toledo, O.—A strike of about 150 men has been called at the local plant of the National Milling Co., subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co., by the federal flour, feed and grain elevator workers' union, and it is reported that the mill may remain closed indefinitely. The company, desiring to give its employees the benefit of longer hours and more pay, changed from a six-hour shift to an eight-hour shift, which necessitated letting several men go, which is said to have been the cause of the strike. The plant is picketed.

Columbus, O.—Special Ruling No. 82 by the Ohio Tax Commission has exempted from the sales tax all implements and articles used in cultivation, production, fertilization and harvesting of crops, also power equipment used in production, such as tractors, milking machines, churns, power sprayers, together with paint, repair parts, lubricating oils and greases used in such machinery. All livestock and poultry used in producing tangible personal property, livestock tonics, serums, bedding and medicine, fuel used for heating greenhouses and brooder houses and coal for generating power are also exempt from sales tax. Tax must be charged on fence, fence posts, building material, household equipment, office fixtures and supplies and on automobiles used on the public highways and not solely for the purpose of making retail sales.

Kenton, O.—Alfred J. Gramlich, former manager of the W. B. Gramlich Co.'s elevator here (recently bot at sheriff's sale by O. W. Cole, as reported in the Journal's last number), is reported to be under indictment charged with accepting grain for storage and then selling it and appropriating the money to his own use.

Arcanum, O.—Harold K. Smith, who has been manager of the company for the last eight years, is now sole owner of the John Smith Grain Co., ownership having passed from Mrs. M. M. Smith to Harold Smith on Apr. 1. Business will continue under the same name and the same policies as heretofore. The elevator was established by Harold Smith's great-grandfather, John Smith, about 65 years ago.

Toledo, O.—The local Board of Trade began transferring its equipment from the Board of Trade Bldg. to the Produce Exchange Bldg., where the third floor has been remodeled for its use, on Apr. 15. Nine other firms in the Board of Trade Bldg. are moving to the Produce Exchange to make way for the Toledo Edison Co., which has leased the first four floors and basement for a period of 20 years, with option to purchase the entire building. When transfers are completed, the Produce Exchange Bldg. will be 98% full.

OKLAHOMA

Selman, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator owned by Matt Roetker on Mar. 26.

Enid, Okla.—The Enid Terminal Elevtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

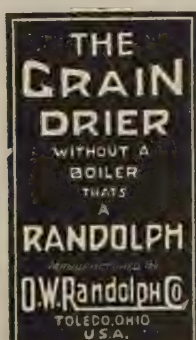
Bison, Okla.—The Star Mill & Elevtr. Co. has let a contract to Chalmers & Borton for the construction of a concrete elevator at this point, consisting of two tanks with two interstice bins, and having a capacity of approximately 35,000 bus. Excavation for the foundation was started on Apr. 5.

Yukon, Okla.—The first of 35 cars of machinery for the new elevator and mill under construction here for the Dobry Flour Mills by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. arrived during the second week of this month. The elevator head-house will be 50 feet above the main building, which is six stories high.

Westville, Okla.—The Westville Flour & Feed Mill, owned and operated by R. D. Gillette, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars by fire, on Mar. 26, at 6 a. m., the fire being confined to the storage and office room. A large amount of feed and hay was damaged or destroyed. The loss was covered by insurance.

El Reno, Okla.—Contract for the construction of the 165,000-bu. concrete addition to the elevator of the Canadian Mill & Elevtr. Co. was awarded to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. This addition will give the company a total storage capacity here of 482,000 bus. Construction is to be finished by June 10. Horner & Wyatt were the designers.

El Reno, Okla.—Kermit Schafer, who has been associated with his uncle, Herman K. Schafer, in the grain and flour business in Omaha, Neb., but who formerly lived in El Reno, is returning here to take a position in the sales department of the Canadian Mill & Elevtr. Co., in which his father, Henry Schafer, is the principal stockholder. Herman Schafer also has stock in the company.



RANDOLPH DRIERS

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Archer-Daniels Midland Co., Toledo, O.	Spencer-Kellogg Co., Chicago, Ill.
Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.	
Glidden Soy Products Co., Chicago, Ill.	
Meade-Johnson Co., Evansville, Ind.	
J. R. Short Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.	

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Tonkawa, Okla.—J. R. Dorsett, manager of the Kay County Co.-op. elevators here and at four other locations in the county, has resigned. Will Hansz, of Nardin, has succeeded him.

Burlington, Okla.—F. H. Schlicht and 24 farmers have bot the Alva Roller Mills elevator here and organized a grain company, to be known as the Union Grain Co. of Burlington. Mr. Schlicht will be sec'y and treas. Some extensive repairs will be made to the elevator, including the addition of a feed mill. The company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000; incorporators: Allen Jenkinson, Lawrence Schupbach, Ed Stuckey.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Weston, Ore.—A 100,000-bu. elevator is under construction here for the Weston Grain Growers, Inc., Guy Hugunin having the contract.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Three 100,000-bu. elevators are being built in the Walla Walla area for the Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., by Guy Hugunin.

Sprague, Wash.—Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., are erecting a 118,000-bu., 22 bin, elevator here, of cribbed construction, 40x60 feet, 108 feet high. W. J. Morrell has the contract.

Penawawa, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., contemplate erecting a grain warehouse here, before harvest, with bulking facilities for track loading of grain.

Olympia, Wash.—The only recent change in laws in this state that directly affect the grain dealer was the one placing warehouse moneys in a special fund with grain and hay inspection fees. The others failed to pass.

Lewiston, Ida.—The hearing on grain warehouse rates that was to have been held here Apr. 8 has been postponed till the second week of May. The Public Utilities Commission still controls rates in this state, altho efforts have been made to shift it to the department of agriculture.

Fulton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., have started construction on a 220,000-bu. elevator and a 50x150-foot flat warehouse here. The elevator will be of crib construction, with a handling capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour. It will contain 40 bins, ranging from 10,000 bus. to 1,800 bus. for storing of the individual farmer's grain. Guy Hugunin has the contract for construction.

Silverton, Ore.—Judge McNary in the federal court has held the American Surety Co. liable on its bond covering the Fischer Warehouse Co. for flour and cereals the receipts for which were held by the First National Bank. The court held the products to be "components of grain after it has been subjected to the milling process, and as such embraced within the warehouse act."—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Spokane will be the wheat capital of the West on June 13 to 15, when the 1935 convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n meets at the Davenport Hotel. Grain men from the three Pacific Northwest states will attend. This is the announcement of E. A. Boyd, Spokane, the ass'n's president. Codes, new agricultural financing methods, the A. A. A. and many other recent developments will be discussed at length. The annual banquet is scheduled for June 14, and the Spokane Grain Merchants' Ass'n will be the official host. Discussions will center around the country grain elevator code.—F. K. H.

Olympia, Wash.—The new state A. A. Act effective Mar. 13 in Sec. 15 provides that "every person . . . handling any agricultural product in this state doing an annual gross business of not to exceed \$15,000, shall pay an annual license fee of \$2." From that point on up there shall be an additional fee of \$1 for each \$2,000 of gross receipts over \$15,000, with a maximum of \$250. Sec. 13 exempts those handling products not embraced in a marketing agreement; and the grains are not under any marketing agreement. Under the act there are two kinds of commission merchants. The consignment dealer is one "who receives any agricultural product to be sold on commission for the account of another" and he must have a bond in the amount of \$5,000. The other type is "every person, firm or corporation . . . who buys (agricultural products) from the producer thereof for the purpose of resale," but not including co-operative societies, "nor exclusively retail merchants having a fixed place of business."

Vancouver, Wash.—Early this month the foundations had been completed and the pouring of concrete was in progress for the big plant of the Great Western Malt Co. adjoining the grain elevator.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Beresford, S. D.—I have just put in a new leg at my elevator, with 16x7 DP Cups, a new cylinder barley cleaner, with three cleaner bins overhead and three hoppers underneath.—Bob Fruen.

Garretson, S. D.—Charles Simonsen has been appointed manager of the E. A. Brown Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Otis Godfrey, resigned, who has returned to his home in Luverne to again engage in the operation of a gasoline station.

Eureka, S. D.—Walter Isaacs, owner and operator of an elevator here, died last month. One of the causes that is believed to have hastened his death was grief over the death of his wife, who was drowned last winter while they were vacationing at St. Petersburg, Fla., as reported in the Feb. 27 Journals.

SOUTHEAST

Tampa, Fla.—The Tampa Feed Co. is installing a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Newport News, Va.—It is reported that Chesapeake & Ohio Railway officials have stated definitely that the company has no plans for building a new grain elevator here in the near future to replace the elevator that burned last November with a loss of about \$2,000,000. G. D. Brooke, vice-pres. of the railway, is quoted as saying "The grain business is very uncertain now, and until conditions improve we will not rebuild the elevator."

TENNESSEE

Knoxville, Tenn.—B. C. James has sold a half interest in his feed manufacturing business, conducted under the name of the James Mill, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith, the latter to be sales manager. Mr. James will continue as manager. The firm is incorporating, with a capital stock of \$12,000, all paid in.

TEXAS

Nacoma, Tex.—G. P. Cone's elevator burned early this month; loss, \$2,000.

Pampa, Tex.—Damage amounting to about \$5,000 was done by fire to the Pampa Milling Co.'s plant on Apr. 10.

Amarillo, Tex.—The annual meeting of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Herring Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, May 20 and 21; a change from dates first intended. A good and profitable meeting is promised.

Brownwood, Tex.—Damage amounting to several hundred dollars was done by fire at the McCulley Feed Store, on Mar. 28, the fire starting around a feed mill and engine in the rear of the building. The mill and engine were both badly damaged, some damage was done to the building and a quantity of feed was destroyed; no insurance.

Austin, Tex.—The Quality Mills, of this city, ceased operation of its flour mill early this month, after having been in operation for 23 years. A mixed feed plant, which has been operated in connection with the mill for several years, will be continued under the management of W. H. Dodson, who has been manager of the company for a number of years.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The marriage of W. A. Talbot, with the Farmers National Grain Corp. in this city but formerly in the grain business at Salina, Kan., to Miss Nellie Talkington, of Salina, took place in this city on Apr. 10.

WISCONSIN

Eau Claire, Wis.—A feed mixer and a hammer mill have been added to the equipment of the Eau Claire Seed & Feed Co. at its elevator here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres. Sickert, of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, has appointed the following on the grain com'te: O. R. Sickert, W. A. Hottensen, Christian Kurth, Jr., H. M. Stratton and A. R. Templeton. The personnel of the business conduct com'te is as follows: Hermann Deutsch and A. L. Flanagan to 1936; Arthur J. Riebs and A. L. Johnstone to 1937; Herbert H. Ladish to 1938.

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Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6¼x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Data on Elevator Operation Co-ordinated by Engineering

By M. DWIGHT BELL, Minneapolis, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Failures also teach us their lessons. We learn from doing. Without going into specific details, all will recall instances where the information that was available at the time was not sufficient to prevent costly mistakes. Credit should be given those pioneers who had the courage and resourcefulness to go ahead with limited information to experiment and to make progress in spite of difficulties which are different from those we face today.

The engineering method of attacking a problem is one of the biggest contributions which engineering has made to present-day thinking. This method consists of first stating the problem clearly; then separating it into its essential elements; then finding all the facts that bear on the problem; applying the principles governing the operation or of the materials involved; then reaching a decision or a conclusion; checking this conclusion by tests in advance if possible; doing the job; then checking the results to see if the problem has been solved satisfactorily, and if the engineering was correct.

Application of this method is so general to-day, in every form of activity, that it is recognized as simply the intelligent way of thinking things thru. But it is a definite development, which is the result of the growth of engineering knowledge and practice. The field for application is unlimited, and the wider application in grain elevator operation will be of immediate advantage to grain elevator superintendents, as will be suggested by a hasty examination of the many ways in which problems have been solved by engineering in recent years.

The several parties involved in elevator operation should be mentioned in this study, as a means of promoting a better understanding of the separate fields in which engineering is concerned.

The owner of the property may be the operating company, or a separate company such as a railroad. In such a case, the interest of the owner is in the financial return from the lease, or from the business of transportation which will be affected by the operations. The lease will divide the responsibility for new construction, for maintenance and repairs, operating expense, as may be determined in each case. This division of interest enters into many problems, and must be satisfactorily met, and the different individuals satisfied, in any planning.

The operating management is primarily engaged in merchandising grain. It may be for their own consumption, as in milling operations, or for others, as in public houses. Their special interest is in the grain, in market conditions, crops, prices, cleaning, handling, grading, ability to receive and to ship to the best advantage, and finally, and always, to show in monthly and annual figures, a profit.

The elevator superintendent is the representative and the agent of the management in securing the results above desired. The final measure of his efficiency is shown in the profit or loss column. To meet the requirements of this position, he must be a business man, a grain man, a leader of men, an accountant, and an engineer. It is a large order, but one that is being successfully met by progressive superintendents every day.

Large scale operations have made necessary the study of costs and comparisons between costs of different houses, under different conditions as to location, labor, equipment, power, general design, type of grain being handled, volume of grain received, and everything that has to do with safety and cost of operation.

Analysis of these costs, either in the occasional manner of earlier days, or monthly and

annually today, has had an important bearing on the engineering features involved. These costs are part of the facts required on which to base conclusions. They promote progress by showing the value of improved equipment and methods. The superintendent who studies his costs closely and who compares his costs in detail with the costs elsewhere is the one who will make the most money for his company. The benefits to be had from such study will justify the engineering analysis required.

Successful engineering means making a profit on the undertaking. Unless this is the case, the problem has been only partly solved. The needs have been only partly met. Profit is the measuring stick in elevator operations, in figures directly, or in production of a superior product or human values. Engineering is seeking this profit, which can be shown in the results by the superintendent.

Liquid Carbonic to Guarantee Fumigation Results

Announcement has been made by The Liquid Carbonic Corporation that it will undertake to give a guaranteed fumigation service in concrete, steel, brick and tile elevator bins, and in grain-laden ships, on a contract basis, even furnishing an insurance policy in one of the country's largest insurance companies as a further guaranty, where desired.

"The corporation will use 'Proxate' in providing this service," states Caryl W. Dempsey, "because of its killing qualities to eggs, larvae, pupae and adult insects, because of the high safety factor to workmen, its non-flammable and non-explosive qualities, because it leaves neither odor nor residue nor does it effect the germinating energy and capacity of the grain or seeds being treated, because it removes bin odors, is quick acting and is economical.

Responsibility—"During the two years in which 'Proxate' has been commercially introduced, following 12 years of research, every claim which we've made for this fumigant has

now been proven in elevator bins, grain-laden ships, atmospheric chambers and vacuum tanks," Mr. Dempsey points out, so we now know we can both safely offer and satisfactorily give this new 'guaranteed' service.

"Having one's fumigation problem handled on this attractive basis by a corporation with the highest financial standing is something new and important to every elevator operator and ship lessee, is a welcome solution accompanied with large cash savings as well as the absence from all worry and uncertainty attending the use of fumigation chemicals. A trained staff will be furnished to conduct the fumigation wherever the plant's staff is needed for other work," Mr. Dempsey adds.

Guarantee Against Fire—"We'll even go further than that," he states. "Because of the outstanding qualities of Proxate the corporation will guarantee its customers against loss by fire or explosion, and safeguard the lives and health of workers without cessation of their activities during the period of fumigation, with the additional assurance that Proxate will actually improve the condition of your stored grain and will prevent further lowering of grade.

"Proxate has as its basic element carbon dioxide, the same pure product manufactured for the beverage industry in 51 plants and depots located at strategic points thruout the United States and Canada, thus affording this fumigation service to every point in North America, a service thoroly safe and not attended with the dangers common to other types of grain fumigants.

"This fumigant is heavier than air, and it penetrates the grain completely, with the result that a complete kill of insects can now be made without the least gamble or danger to humans.

Aerating Agent—"Particularly interesting to small elevator owners is the fact that Proxate is a perfect agent for the aeration of grain. Grain, held past the time when it should be turned, often develops a condition which lowers its value and results in its depreciation and actual bulk loss. Proxate offers the first simple means of chemically accomplishing complete aeration in addition to its fumigation qualities. It removes bin odors, arrests the development of 'blue-eye' in corn, and leaves any grain cool because it penetrates into every crack and crevice in the tank."

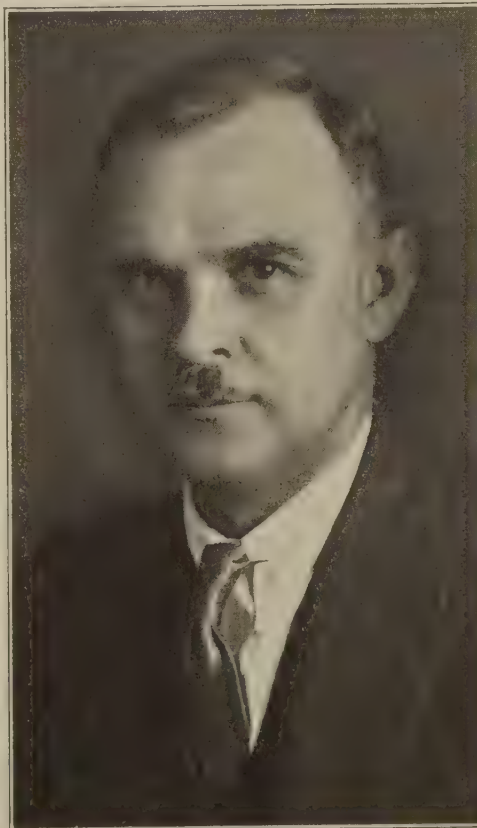
New Fumigation Booklet—A complete new fumigation booklet awaits everyone interested in studying into the subject. Therein will be found educational descriptions and pictures of the most common insects infesting stored and packaged products, tests and results. The new atmospheric chamber for treating sacked or packaged lots as well as the new guaranteed fumigation service is also described.

The atmospheric chamber is of particular interest to those handling flour, feed, seed, alfalfa, hay, and other sacked, baled, or packaged articles, including second-hand bags, subject to infestation.

Mr. Dempsey, who has been associated with the Liquid Carbonic Corporation for fourteen years, has had much to do with the development of Proxate and the investigations, experiments and research that have now perfected it and its uses. He is secretary and comptroller of the American company, vice president of their Canadian company, and in addition to these duties has just been selected as president of the Industrial Process Corporation.

New York State has paid in to Jan. 24 the enormous sum of \$48,438,620 in processing taxes, but the 721,000 farmers of that state received from the A.A.A. only \$380,000, while the fewer 707,000 farmers in the state of Kansas received \$33,110,000.

Textile manufacturers of New England on Apr. 15 adopted four resolutions attacking the A.A.A., one providing for a com'te to take legal action to relieve the industry of the "oppressive cotton processing tax." Someone is beginning to resent burocratic interference.



Caryl W. Dempsey, Chicago
Developer of Proxate

Grain Carriers

Lakes Erie and Huron are said to be two feet lower than last year, limiting the depth to which vessels can be loaded.

Lake grain rates from the head of the lakes to Montreal are expected to open at 6 cents a bushel, the same as last season.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Navigation thru the Soo Canal was opened Apr. 16, 13 days earlier than last year, by the Steamer L. E. Block locking thru the canal.

Postponement of the effective date of the Commission's order in the Western grain rate case from June 1 to Aug. 1, 1935, is requested by the Western railroad companies.

The Public Service Commission of Indiana on Apr. 20 joined with the Illinois Commission in suspending the 10 per cent increase in switching charges on intrastate shipments in the Chicago switching district.

The first 1935 shipment of grain by lake from Chicago consisted of a cargo of 137,000 bushels of corn weighed onto the freighter Maritana by Joseph Schmitz, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade. The boat was bound for Buffalo. This cargo left Chicago approximately two weeks in advance of the opening of grain shipments by lake.

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has disapproved the 10 per cent emergency increase on Illinois intrastate carload freight between points in the Chicago district. Therefore, the increase of 10 per cent in the switching charges in the Chicago District on all freight including grain, will apply only on interstate shipments between points in Illinois and Indiana, effective Apr. 18, 1935, and expiring with June 30, 1936. The Public Service Commission of Indiana has been requested to suspend the increased switching rates between points in Indiana.

Southern freight officials meeting at New Orleans have agreed on a 20 per cent reduction in rates on grain and grain products from territory north of the Ohio River and C. F. A. territory to the south and south-east. Later at Washington Apr. 11 the roads held a conference with millers and grain shippers on the contemplated reduction. These rates have always been too high. From the Ohio River to Atlanta the rate has been 35 cents for 400 miles, while for twice that distance to the eastern seaboard the rate has been one-half as much. Even with the expected reduction of 7 cents the rate is still too high.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

The commission, by division 5, has modified its order in I. and S. No. 4017, ex-lake grain from Ogdensburg to New England, so that it will become effective May 15 instead of April 10.

No. 26479, Fulton Chestnut v. C. B. & Q. By Division 5. Dismissed. Commodity rate, 28 cents, one carload, bulk shelled, corn, Hamlet, Neb., to Deadwood, S. D., shipped in February, 1932, applicable and not unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory.

Appropriated funds which should have gone to the Pacific Northwest to expand its wheat markets and for the removal of its wheat surplus were used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to help the southern cotton grower and corn-hog farmers, is charged by W. A. Hall, sec'y-treas. of the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., an affiliate of the North Pacific Grain Growers, who says the A. A. A. had a perfect right to take the export fund from the \$100,000,000 fund under the A. A. A., but chose instead to take it out of the processing tax fund. The northwest wheat producers became the target of wheat growers in other sections of the nation.—F. K. H.

The Increasing Weight of the Average Carload

To the oldtimers who started in the grain business before the disappearance of the 20,000 capacity cars, the gradual increase in the size of the carloads of grain received at Chicago will prove most interesting. While newcomers in the business will, of course, credit all statements regarding the small cars used in 1875, the records of that day show that the 800 bushel carload was considered a monstrosity, and was unwelcome to any but the newest of the terminal elevators.

Some of the oldtime terminal elevators which are still in use are no longer able to unload cars at every leg because of the great size of the present day box cars. A few of these oldtimers can unload a string of large cars, but they only use every other sink. The present day cars are much longer than the box cars in common use when these old houses were constructed.

The 17th annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois shows the average bushel content per car of grain on the eighteen grain carrying railroads delivering grain into Chicago during the years 1904 to 1933. The gradual increase in the average carload is reflected by the average bushel content of the cars arriving the following years:

	1904	1915	1920	1925	1933
Wheat	1,070	1,259	1,360	1,402	1,488
Corn	1,146	1,400	1,430	1,465	1,568
Rye	1,043	1,100	1,200	1,627	1,643
Oats	1,454	1,850	2,200	2,197	2,103
Barley	1,140	1,400	1,580	1,454	1,649

The Increased Emergency Freight Charges

The joint tariff applying thruout the United States on 5 days' notice effective Apr. 18 imposing emergency freight charges has been found by J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, to provide no increase in the rates on carload grain, soya beans, certain grain products, hay, straw, rice, cotton and livestock.

Certain of the products of agriculture in carloads will bear an emergency charge and among these are the following:

Seven per cent, but not more than 5 cents per 100 pounds: seeds, malt (except crushed barley malt), malted grain or malt sprouts, barley sprouts, barley or grain skimmings, spent dry grain, mill products specially prepared for human consumption.

Seven per cent, but not more than 3 cents per 100 pounds: animal or poultry feed, cottonseed meal and cake, vegetable-oil cake and meal (including corn oil cake and meal, linseed oil cake and meal and soya bean oil cake and meal), alfalfa meal and chopped alfalfa, oatmeal and rolled oats, pop corn, crushed barley malt.

Seven per cent, but not more than 2 cents per 100 pounds: flaxseed, corn sugar.

On the grain products articles which bear an emergency charge, such charge will apply also under transit; but, where there is no one-factor thru rate and the inbound ingredients do not bear the emergency charge, the charge will apply only on the outbound commodity from the rate-break point at which the transit arrangement begins.

The emergency charge on articles handled under transit arrangements will apply as of shipment from point of origin in the country on and after April 18, 1935.

On less-than-carload freight the emergency charge ranges from 1 cent to 11 cents per 100 pounds, except that there is no increase on shipments within a radius of about 220 miles.

The switching charges in the Chicago district on all freight, including grain, will be increased 10 per cent, or from 3 to 3.3 cents per 100 pounds for a one-line haul, 3.5 to 3.85 cents per 100 pounds for a two-line haul, and from 4 to 4.4 cents per 100 pounds for haul of three lines

or more. However, the Illinois Commerce Commission is now giving consideration to disapproval of the increase on intrastate shipments.

Highway Transportation Bill Passed

S. 1629, the Eastman-Wheeler bill to regulate the trucks, passed the Senate Apr. 16 without a dissenting vote.

The bill gives the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate common and contract carriers of passengers or property by motor vehicle. Following are some of the provisions:

Section 206, requiring certificates of public convenience and necessity for common carriers by motor vehicle, provides that carriers in operation in 1934 on application shall obtain certificates if application is made within 120 days after the section shall take effect, "and if such carrier was registered in 1934 under any code of fair competition requiring registration, the fact of registration shall be evidence of bona fide operation to be considered in connection with the issuance of such certificate." The "120 days" and the provision as to code registrations are new matter in the bill.

Tariffs of Common Carriers: Sec. 217. (a) Every common carrier by motor vehicle shall file with the Commission, and print, and keep open to public inspection, tariffs showing all the rates, fares, and charges for transportation, and all services in connection therewith, of passengers or property in interstate or foreign commerce between points on its own route and between points on the route of any other such carrier, or on the route of any common carrier by railroad and/or express, when a thru route and joint rate shall have been established.

No change shall be made in any rate, fare, charge, or classification, or any rule, regulation, or practice affecting such rate, fare, charge, or classification, or the value of the service thereunder, specified in any effective tariff of a common carrier by motor vehicle, except after 30 days' notice.

Contract Carriers.—Section 209, requiring permits for contract carriers, contains provisions similar to those in section 206, with respect to operation in 1934, the period of 120 days, registration under a code, operation for 120 days in cases in which the carrier was not in operation in 1934, and addition to equipment and facilities.

Section 210 (old 310) forbidding the holding of common carrier certificate and contract carrier permit by one person at the same time unless permitted to do so by the Commission was not changed.

Section 211, regulating brokers and providing for issuance of brokerage licenses, provides for operation for a period of 120 days without a license after the section takes effect.

Section 218. (a) It shall be the duty of every contract carrier by motor vehicle to file with the Commission, publish, and keep open for public inspection, in the form and manner prescribed by the Commission, schedules or, in the discretion of the Commission, copies of contracts containing the minimum charges of such carrier for the transportation of passengers or property in interstate or foreign commerce, and any rule, regulation, or practice affecting such charges and the value of the service thereunder.

No reduction shall be made in any such charge either directly or by means of any change in any rule, regulation, or practice affecting such charge or the value of service thereunder, except after thirty days' notice.

Private Carriers.—To establish for private carriers of property by motor vehicle, if need therefor is found, reasonable requirements with respect to the qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and safety of operation and equipment.

T. & I. Ry. to Discontinue

The Toledo & Indiana Railway will very shortly abandon its line from Toledo, O., to Adrian, Mich., according to reports. The electric line also has rails from Toledo to Wauseon and Bryan, O., and in both directions is paralleled by the New York Central.

Henry L. Doherty of New York City is president of the line, which maintains an assistant general freight agent and a general agent of the freight department in Tulsa, Okla.

A number of towns are served exclusively by this interurban line, which Toledo grain and feed dealers patronized quite liberally in the past.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Agricultural Adjustment Act providing for processing and floor stock taxes with respect to agricultural commodities held not invalid 'as not a genuine revenue measure.—*Franklin Process Co. v. Hoosac Mills Corporation*. U. S. District Court, Massachusetts 8 Fed. Supp. 552.

Intention as proof of gambling.—Where Iowa code requiring broker to give names of sellers was not complied with, and many trades were made without delivery in any case, transactions in futures held to be gambling.—*Yoerg, trustee for Harper, Strauss & Co. v. Mary Geneser*. Supreme Court of Iowa. 257 N. W. 541.

Ownership of Crop.—Where tenant, after sowing rye, was notified that he could not rent land for another farming season but he remained in possession and harvested rye before landlord repossessed land under writ of restitution, tenant was owner of crop so raised and severed from land.—*Crain v. Baumgartner*. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 256 N. W. 671.

Where barge had been hired under contract of demise and grain, while laden on barge, had been injured from leak resulting from opening of seam by piece of driftwood, grain owner, in action for damages, had duty of going forward with evidence to explain cause of damage to barge, and not having done so had failed in its proof.—*U. S. District Court, New York*. 8 Fed. Supp. 134. The Norris Grain Co., plaintiff, had 33,500 bus. wheat on the barge Frank A. Smith from Oct. 14 to Nov. 24 when on discharging 2,900 bus. were found to be wet and 500 bus. heating, and suit was brought against owner of the barge, Joseph A. Ryan.

To constitute an "interstate" or "foreign" shipment, there must be a thru and continuous movement from one state to another or to a foreign country, an intention at the time that the movement is started that the shipments shall be interstate or foreign, and consummation

of the intention.—*U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals*. 73 Fed. (2d) 912. In this suit the Oregon-Washington R. & Nav. Co. sought to recover the higher export rates on 248 carloads of grain shipped by Strauss & Co. to Portland, but failed as facts of shipper's ownership of dock and being in business of exporting wheat was held by the court "not sufficient allegation of shipper's intent."

Industrial Consumption of Grain Oils Reported

Industrial consumption of oils from grains and beans is reported for 1934 by the bureau of census of the Dept. of Commerce. The net consumption was arrived at by deducting from the total of both crude and refined vegetable oils reported consumed the quantity of refined vegetable oils reported produced.

Corn oil consumption for 1934 totaled 61,094,000 lbs. of which 38,630,000 lbs. went into edible products, 1,895,000 lbs. into vegetable shortenings, 4,000 lbs. into oleomargarine, and 6,268,000 lbs. into soap. Miscellaneous products absorbed 4,157,000 lbs.

Soybean oil consumed totaled 20,907,000 lbs., of which 2,735,000 lbs. went into compounds and vegetable shortenings, 24,000 lbs. into oleomargarine, 509,000 lbs. into edible products, 1,354,000 lbs. into soap, 10,451,000 lbs. into paint and varnish, 2,843,000 lbs. into linoleum and oilcloth, 59,000 lbs. into printing ink and 2,109,000 lbs. went into miscellaneous products.

Linseed oil consumption exceeded the combined consumption of the other two oils, totaling 258,483,000 lbs., of which 1,022,000 lbs. went into soap, 205,743,000 lbs. into paint and varnish, 32,108,000 lbs. into linoleum and oilcloth, 12,606,000 lbs. into printing inks, and 7,004,000 lbs. into miscellaneous products.

The Checker Playing Days Are Gone

By F. K. HASKELL

Mr. Elevator Man, you doubtless realize that the old checker-playing days have given way to a far more interesting era of merchandising. You sure got to be up and fighting to get some profit besides the immediate overhead, including the ever-increasing taxes.

To push your side lines across the narrow margin between the loss and the profit column, calls for the use of every legitimate help. The modern feed dealer realizes that if he doesn't take full advantage of every opportunity, his competitor down the street will.

So, keep an eagle eye on the details. Go right out after the customers. Extend friendliness to each customer, to the point where the customer actually feels that the store is looking after his personal best interest. This gets and holds trade.

The modern feed dealer, still has two trump cards—one to reach out after prospective business, and next to sell more merchandise to regular customers. Tie in with all of the National advertising that is still finding its way into your home town newspapers, and be sure that you have at all times ample stocks of these items.

The Chinch Bug campaign for the coming summer was planned at a conference of state entomologists of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Indiana held Apr. 3 at the Hotel Iowa, Keokuk, Ia. The new paper barrier to prevent the crawling of the bugs from field to field is favored by the Illinois and Iowa scientists.

Fat increases in appropriations for investigational and control activities of the Department of Agriculture are provided in the annual appropriations com'te bill just reported to the House of Representatives. The measure carries a total of \$118,113,878, which is \$308,304 more than the estimates in the annual budget.

Grain Elevator for Truckers

Truckers of live stock to the stock yards at St. Joseph, Mo., have begun the practice of hauling back feed to the stock feeding territory. This traffic has grown to such proportions that it seemed profitable to provide facilities for loading trucks, and accordingly the Dannen Hay & Grain Co. for this service has erected the elevator shown in the engraving herewith near the stock yards. A good volume of business has been done right from the first day of operation, Dec. 1. On the same site the old Gregg grain elevator was burned thirty years ago.

The building is of cribbed construction, 32x36 ft., the six overhead bins and four main large bins having 45,000 bus. capacity. All bins can be reached from either of the two legs, having 11x7-in. cups and modern head drives.

Unloading of grain from railroad cars is facilitated by a Clark Power Shovel. A loading spout is provided for loading cars. Trucks are loaded from bins over the driveway. Ample dock room is provided for loading sacked feed from the adjoining warehouse, 28x140 ft. At the office is a 20-ton truck scale.

The equipment includes a 500-bu. hopper scale in the cupola, under a 600-bu. garner. Also in the cupola is a Western Gyrating Cleaner of 600 bus. capacity. In the elevator basement is a Western Corn Sheller with a drag from truck dump sink.

All machinery is roller bearing throughout. All electric motors are totally enclosed and fan cooled. The electrical installation is up-to-date, with dust-proof lamp globes. The roofs and walls are iron clad. The plans were prepared to meet the requirements of the field service department of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. for the reduction of fire hazards.

The modern office has a furnace in the basement. The plant was erected by Peter Womack and Eck. Olson.



Dannen Hay & Grain Co.'s 45,000 bu. Elevator at St. Joseph, Mo.

Field Seeds

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its spring meeting May 4 at Omaha.

Bristow, Okla.—John Leniger of Broken Arrow has engaged in the seed and feed business here.

Evanston, Ill.—The Caldwell Seed Co., newly formed, has opened a store, to handle all kinds of seeds.

A seed loan of \$3,000,000 has been advanced by the Dominion government to the province of Saskatchewan.

Peoria, Ill.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by August Joos, doing business as the Joos Seed and Bird Store.

Sigourney, Ia.—A branch seed store will be managed here by Victor Oetjen of Washington for his brothers, Walter and Edgar.

Farsighted dealers are working overtime in a vigorous effort to dispose of all their stocks of clover and timothy seed before the demand dies.

Ames, Ia.—Four hybrids of corn, 931, 942, 939 and 13, are being sent out this spring to growers by the Iowa Agricultural Exp. Station.

Ulen, Minn.—Seeds and feed will be sold and produce bought at a new station of the De Soto Creamery established in a leased building.

Fredonia, N. Y.—The Erie Seed Co.'s plant was burned Apr. 16. Loss, \$25,000; insured. Much of the stock for spring sowing had already been shipped.

Hays, Kan.—A price of 4½ cents per pound in not less than 100-pound lots has been set by the government seed stocks committee on sorghum seed.

N.R.A. officials have appointed C. F. Barnum of Buffalo, N. Y., as the seventh member of the code authority for the seed trade, to represent the co-operatives.

Connecticut after Dec. 1, 1935, will require packages to be labeled to show percentages of all varieties of seed sold in mixtures, as well as inert matter and weed seeds.

Kirkland, Wash.—Field and garden seeds and feeds will be handled in a new branch store by the Borden's Produce Co. under the management of Garnet Higginbotham.

To forestall a threatened invasion of the pea weevil in Montana Gov. Frank H. Cooney effected an embargo on the admission of seed peas to the state except under rigid regulation.—F.K.H.

Corvallis, Ore.—According to George Hyslop, farm crop specialist, the Grants Pass district of Oregon is ideally suited for the production of forage, vegetable and flower seeds.—F.K.H.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Nebraska Seed Co. has opened a wholesale branch office under the management of W. C. Arnold to handle alfalfa, blue grass, sweet clover, sudan, cane, millet and other grass seeds.

Kansas City, Mo.—The T. Lee Adams Seed Co., which some time ago leased a 3-story building, will again increase its plant, having leased another building, 50x150 feet, for a cleaning plant and warehouse.

Clarinda, Ia.—On complaint by the state inspector fines of \$25 were imposed by the court on the Berry Seed Co. for selling seed containing noxious weed seeds, and the Standard Seed Co. for selling seeds alleged to have been misbranded.

Walter S. Ball, field supervisor of weed control, tells of a farmer in Fresno County, California, who grew alfalfa seed so badly infested with Russian knapweed that one of the larger seed houses in Fresno refused to clean the seed, stating they did not want the weed seed in their equipment. This farmer then took the seed back and sold it to his neighbors, who were unaware of the noxious weed present.

Evansville, Ind.—Guy Purcell, pres. of the Purcell Seed Co., was fined \$350 in federal court here by Judge Robert C. Baltzell, after pleading guilty to violating the pure food and drug act. The specific charge was that the company had falsely labeled soybean seed as of 90 per cent germination. The prosecution declared that a test had proved the seed was only 65 per cent. Mr. Purcell stated that the mislabeling was a result of an error on the part of an employee.—W.B.C.

Lafayette, Ind.—Bindweed and perennial sow-thistle, two serious weeds, are spreading rapidly in the state and are expected to show up in many farms this year. Bindweed is a morning glory like plant, with arrow-shaped leaves and white or pink flowers. Most of the new infestations have been found in gardens and alfalfa fields. Sow-thistle resembles wild lettuce but has a yellow blossom resembling that of a dandelion. These plants spread by roots and seed and should be eradicated before they become wide spread. Spraying with sodium chlorate is the most practical method of killing small patches of these pests, according to Oliver C. Lee, extension botanist of Purdue University. [Sodium chlorate may be effective, but introduces a serious fire hazard.]

The American Retail Federation was formed Apr. 16 at New York to promote the business of more than 1,000,000 retailers in all lines. Clarence O. Sherrill of Cincinnati heads the organization and will establish offices at Washington. Evidently the retailers are convinced that members of Congress do not know everything about merchandising.

Hybrid Seed Corn

Altho the cost of hybrid seed is greater than open-pollinated seed, a bushel of seed corn will plant 6 or 7 acres and the total return from planting a bushel of good hybrid seed will be 40 or 50 bus. greater than from the best commercial varieties.

There are poor hybrid corns, as well as good ones and the poor hybrids will yield low. But in state after state in the corn belt actual comparisons in the field for several seasons have demonstrated that a good hybrid will produce more corn to the acre than the best open-pollinated varieties. The only added labor is the harvesting of the larger crop.

A mule is the first generation hybrid between the mare and the ass and partakes of the better qualities of both parents. It does not reproduce, but must be produced anew each generation for its value in itself, not for reproduction. A corn hybrid is the first generation hybrid between two strains of corn. Its value is for seed in the production of a crop of commercial corn. This corn will grow, but cannot be used for seed without a loss in yield in the succeeding generations. A corn hybrid, then, like the mule, must be produced anew each generation for its value in itself, not for reproduction. Neither all mules, nor all corn hybrids are efficient.

It will not pay to plant expensive hybrid seed where the fertility of the soil or unfavorable climate limits the possibility of heavy production. The breeders have not yet had time to develop good hybrids for all the good corn growing regions, and until they do have time, the Department of Agriculture is not recommending the planting of hybrid corn that has not met the test of actual comparison in the corn fields.

The hybrids are relatively new, and time has not permitted bringing many desirable characters together into a single hybrid. There are available for several states, however, tested hybrids that are better seed corn than growers have ever before been able to plant, according to Frederick D. Richey, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, but who was for several years in charge of corn breeding research.

SOYBEAN SEED

**Manchu, Illini, Black Wilson
Ebony and other varieties
Clean, Weed-free Stock**

Quick Truck or Freight Service from

STANDARD SEED CO.

Des Moines, Ia.

Spencer, Ia.

Davenport, Ia.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

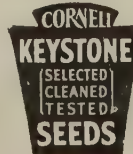
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

**Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US**

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples
CORNELI SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City - - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls - - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk - - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll - - - - -	Iowa
Billings - - - - -	Mont.
Algona - - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont - - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea - - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

Only Cleaned Seed Is Dependable

F. A. Field, head of the Standard Seed Co., Des Moines, calls attention to three forms of competition in the soy bean seed business from which the farmers as well as the seed trade suffer.

"Itinerant truckers are first on the list," he says. "They pick up soybeans from unreliable sources, probably direct from the farms, in other parts of the country and offer them to Iowa farmers at low prices as seed. An Iowa farmer a few days ago brought in several bushels of soybean seed he had bought from a trucker, with which he was dissatisfied because of unclean appearance, and wanted to know costs of cleaning. In addition to cracks and splits the seed showed a large percentage of horse nettle.

"It has been a consistent conviction on the part of the seed trade that the state inspection department could put an almost blind inspector on each of the bridges across the Mississippi River to sample the truckloads of soybeans that come across and catch more violations of the Iowa seed law than the entire department is now able to find.

"Crushers and storage houses that have not moved all of their stocks of soybeans are another potent source of weed infestation on the farm. Farmers, lured by the low prices for such beans, buy them for seed and discover these uncleaned beans contain many seeds of horse nettle, morning glory, and creeping jenny in the inert matter. A large volume of such soybean seed has been brought to us by the farmer for cleaning.

"County agents are another form of harmful competition, since they often become over-ambitious and step beyond the limits of their prescribed duties. In a county not far from Des Moines the agent informed farmers he could ship in soybeans suitable for seed at \$1.15 plus freight. He accumulated sufficient orders to ship in 6 bulk carloads of uncleaned seed, with the same result in cracks, splits and weed seeds that marks the offerings of truckers and elevator stocks."

While Mr. Field was telling of recent seed-trade experiences, a farmer entered his office to request cleaning of some timothy seed he had bought from a trucker. Inspection of the seed showed 300 buckhorn seeds to 30 grams.

The Crete Mills of Crete, Neb., have brought suit against N.R.A. and F.E.R.A. officials to prevent them from banning the mills from filling relief orders. The mill company alleges that it is not subject to the N.R.A., as it does only an intrastate business.

Foreign Sudan Seed

Sudan grass in Australia, Argentina and New Zealand very probably originated from seed grown in the United States. Seed from Argentina was tested several years ago at a number of field stations in Nebraska, Kansas and Texas and the crop was found to be nearly identical with that produced by domestic seed in growth habits, and equal in yield and purity.

The 1934 Sudan grass seed crop in the United States was about one-half that usually produced, with virtually no carryover from 1933. To offset this shortage for the 1935 planting, large importations are expected from other countries. Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of seed has been imported since July 1, 1934, and approximately two-thirds of this has come in since Jan. 1. More than one-half of the 3,000,000 pounds has come from Australia, with the remainder divided about equally between Argentina and Hungary. A small quantity came from Morocco.

Since the 1935 seed crop in Argentina is now being harvested, it is anticipated that large quantities of this seed will arrive in the United States in time for seeding this spring.

Korean Lespedeza Seed Misbranded

Korean lespedeza seed bearing the analysis tags of Green Bros., Gallatin, Tenn., and sampled at Searcy, Ark., was tested by the analyst of the Arkansas Plant Board and found to contain approximately 100 Johnson grass seeds per pound, as well as other kinds of noxious weed seeds the presence of which was not indicated on Green Bros.' analysis tags.

Five lots of Korean lespedeza at Calico Rock, Osceola, Jonesboro, Bentonville, and Berryville were found by the Board's analyst to contain many more weed seeds and were of much lower purity than was indicated on the Springfield Seed Co.'s tags, which were attached to each bag. As high as 9 per cent of weed seed was found in some of the lots.

Oats found at Osceola when tested showed a germination of only 65%, whereas the Spring-

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during March and during the 9 months ending March, compared with the like periods a year ago, in pounds, as follows:

	March		July 1 to March 31,	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Alfalfa	10,600	13,500	115,400	35,500
Bluegrass	3,600	12,300	90,800	93,300
Bromegrass	25,600	100	297,000	100
Clover, crim. ....	.....	.....	196,700	1,977,000
Clover, red.	10,500	.....	63,400	.....
Clover, wht.	42,500	128,400	915,700	796,700
Millet, foxt.	1,476,300	.....	2,234,700	.....
Orchard	135,600	.....	260,500	5,100
Rape, wint.	129,400	84,100	7,398,400	4,481,000
Ryegrass	3,100	98,400	378,400	484,200
Ryegrass, Ital. ..	1,800	.....	33,800	21,900
Timothy	862,200	.....	3,265,400	.....
Vetch, hairy. ....	.....	6,600	21,800	3,140,600
Vetch, Hun. ....	.....	.....	.....	269,700
Vetch, spr. ....	.....	10,900	8,800	654,800
Bentgrass .....	.....	12,000	8,100	37,400
Clover, suckling ..	3,000	.....	17,600	11,600
Dogtail, crested ..	200	.....	11,600	1,300
Fescue, Chew.	600	66,100	576,100	829,800
Fescue, other.	22,500	35,200	51,400	146,500
Meadow .....	.....	.....	5,300	2,000
Carpet .....	.....	.....	9,600	1,800
Dallis .....	.....	.....	30,500	1,500
Rescue .....	.....	.....	3,400	4,400
Rhodes .....	.....	.....	8,900	1,600
Rough-stalked meadow	11,500	10,900	265,000	286,600
Sudan	890,100	.....	3,272,400	.....
Wood meadow.	100	1,000	100	6,800
Millet, Jap. ....	.....	.....	283,500	.....
Peas, wint. ....	.....	.....	72,500	2,712,100
Sweetclover, white	300	500	3,600	500
Trefoil, yellow.	2,000	.....	10,200	2,000
Wheatgrass, crested	600	.....	3,300	.....
Wheatgrass, slender .....	.....	15,000	96,900	16,000

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
FARINA, ILL.
Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.
GIBSON CITY, ILL.
Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Sloux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

field Seed Co.'s tag, attached to each bag, read "Germination—85%."

When a merchant buys seed direct from an itinerant truck, and the seed later proves, when sampled and tested by the Plant Board, to be misbranded as to germination or purity, the merchant himself is ordinarily the only one who can be held liable under the seed law.

Grain Research in Canada

The associate com'te on grain research of the National Research Council of Canada held its annual meeting recently at Winnipeg, Man.

Eight new varieties of wheat were reported to be showing excellent results and will be multiplied for distribution to farmers.

Dr. Anderson on his recent trip to Great Britain found that the wrong grades of Canadian barley were being used for malting, and the maltsters of the United Kingdom hardly knew the better grades of Canadian malting barley.

Recommendations made by the com'te include a study of the present grading, and consideration of a proposal to note on the grade certificates, nitrogen content and percentage of germination of the barley.

Other requests made include: (1) exclusion of smooth awn barley from the present grade of No. 3 extra C. W. barley, the malting grade; (2) an educational campaign to improve threshing methods; (3) the sampling of barley cargoes and protein tests, as is done with wheat; (4) improve and standardize malting tests used in malting laboratories of Canada; (5) to develop and extend the barley protein survey of the prairie provinces as an aid to the national barley com'te.

Some New Oat Varieties

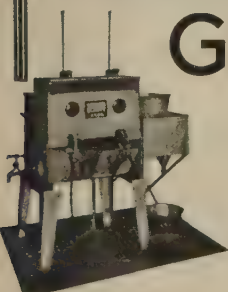
In order to acquaint farmers with the newer oat varieties recently developed by corn belt agricultural experiment stations and to determine their adaptation to the different regions of Indiana, the Purdue University Agronomy Extension Division has arranged for variety demonstrations in 26 counties this spring. Thru the co-operation of the county agents from one to five new varieties of oats are being seeded in the demonstration plots alongside the better local varieties with which they will be compared as to earliness, stiffness of straw and in some cases yielding ability.

In Northern and Central Indiana the varieties being seeded in these demonstrations are Wayne, Gopher and Minota, and in Southern Indiana the Columbia. In experimental tests conducted on the Purdue soils and crops farm, these varieties have been outstanding in yield as well as in stiffness of straw, which is measured by resistance to lodging.

Gopher is a very high yielding early variety, but adapted to rich soils, developed by the Minnesota Station, and Wayne an early, midseason variety from the Ohio Station which seems well adapted to the Northern half of the State.

Columbia, a colored oat selected from the Fulghum by the Missouri Station has already proved outstanding in the few counties where it has been demonstrated in Southern Indiana.

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN



commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers	Sample Pans
Scales	Accessories
Sieves—Grain and Seed	Weight Per Bushel
Triers	Testers
Mixers	Emerson Dockage Kickers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Supply Trade

Omaha, Neb.—We have a number of good prospects now, and are expecting a lot of work this year.—Van Ness Const. Co.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Sales billed by General Electric Co. for the first quarter of 1935 amounted to \$40,393,538, compared with \$34,935,551 for the same quarter a year ago, an increase of 16%.

Washington, D. C.—The number and value of building permits in 1934 marked the first upward movement for an entire year registered since 1925, so reported the commissioner of labor statistics recently.

Educational data on infestation is interestingly set forth in the new "Proxate" Handbook, just released by Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago, and available to Journal readers for the asking. The major insect pests of stored products are illustrated and described, which, coupled with the summaries given of the life cycles and habits of each, enables the posted reader to identify the common species. Guaranteed fumigation results, atmospheric chamber and vacuum tank applications, the ability of the product to remove bin odors quickly, leaving neither odor nor residue, not affecting the germinating energy or capacity of seed in the least, being non-explosive and actually preventing dust explosion, having the highest rating available by the Underwriters Laboratories for its non-flammable qualities, and the effectiveness, efficiency, safety, economy, and desirability of using this fumigant are readably sketched. Requests for this authoritative text are being handled in the order received.

Portland, Ore.—A contract has been closed for the manufacture of a patent feed mixer developed by D. E. Skirvin of Turner, Ore. The machine mixes liquids with grain to the exact amount desired.—F. K. H.

Middletown, O.—The American Rolling Mill Co. has just issued Bulletin No. 1203, entitled "Suggestions for Galvanized Sheet Metal Specifications," which should be of special value to the grain elevator owner who is contemplating covering his elevator with metal. A copy of the bulletin will be sent to Journal readers who write the company.

Toronto, Ont.—The National Scale Men's Ass'n will hold its 19th annual convention at the King Edward Hotel May 21, 22 and 23. Among the topics on the program are: "Grain Weighing Equipment for Terminal Elevators," by H. A. Juneau, Superior, Wis., and M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee, Wis.; "Waterproofing Treatment for Scale Pits," by O. A. Prunner, Chicago, Ill.; "Industrial Applications of Automatic Weight Recording Devices," by H. G. Basquin, Chicago, Ill. Modern weighing devices will form an exhibit at the meeting.

The board of directors of the Furnace, Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Ass'n of Illinois recently voted to drop their code authority. This ass'n represents 8,000 members. J. A. Miedema, former state code authority, said: "Our members reached the end of the trail when administration officials tried to shake down code members for the privilege of voting at the industry conference in Cincinnati. I went to the conference armed with proxies of 20,000 central west members of the code. There all but 23 of the proxies were refused, and the middle western representatives were offered the right to vote 6,000 of them in exchange for a certified check for \$120,000.

Counterbalanced Truck and Wagon Dump

The electrically operated truck lift shown in the engraving is designed for installation below the driveway. It is composed of two steel frames, one fixed outside and one movable inside the other, which serves as a guide.

The front wheels of the truck drop into a depressed platform at the top of the inside frame, which is raised by an electric motor operating drums winding up two steel hoisting cables. Guard rails on the lifting frame prevent the wheels running off when trucks are being raised.

Counterweights on the loose ends of the cables tighten the cables with two wraps around the drums, for pulling; but when the counterweights reach the bottom they loosen the grip of the cable on the drums, still holding the load in position and making it unnecessary for the operator to watch the front end of truck to stop the motor, which may continue to run without damage to the lift.

The wire ropes are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and made of six strands with 37 wires of preformed flexible plow steel, each rope having an ultimate strength of 20,000 lbs. The speed of the lifting frame is 5 ft. in 20 seconds, and total travel is 5 ft., 8 ins.

The speed reduction of the motor drive is 48 to 1; a hardened steel worm on the motor shaft driving a bronze gear in an oil seal. Lubricant need be added but one in each 2,500 hours of operation. Ball bearings on the motor shaft and tapered roller bearings on the countershaft reduce friction.

The hand operated starting and reverse switch gives the operator complete control. It has non-stubbing, self-aligning, renewable fingers, adjustable for wear, and is dust tight.

A similar machine has been designed for installation above the floor, requiring no pit, and for any width of driveway. Additional information may be obtained by readers of the Journals addressing the manufacturers, the Webster Mfg. Co.

An injunction to restrain enforcement of the code has been asked of the federal court by the Colbert Mill & Feed Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., contending it is doing an intra-state business only. The N.R.A. contends three former employees should be paid additional wages.



Counterbalanced Truck and Wagon Dump

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

BEST FOR

CORN
SOYA BEANS
SMALL GRAINS
SORGHUMS
RICE

HESS WARMING
and VENTILATING CO.

1211 So. Western Ave. CHICAGO
HESS DRIER CO., LTD. Winnipeg

Feedstuffs

Feeds are now becoming a factor in the export trade at Boston, 1,000 bg. of soybean cake meal having been shipped from Boston to St. John, N. B., in the steamer Yarmouth. It weighed 102,118 lbs.—L.V.S.

New York, N. Y.—Millfeed receipts during March were 250 tons and hay receipts 93 tons, compared with millfeed 120 tons and hay 321 in March, 1934.—Produce Exchange, Dept. of Information and Statistics.

San Francisco, Cal.—Receipts of bran during March were 250 tons and of hay 708 tons, compared with bran 130 tons and of hay 444 tons in March, 1934.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Vale, Ore.—Over 4,000 tons of hay have been shipped from Malheur County to Minnesota during the past month with some thirty additional cars loading. The average price paid was \$10 a ton. A large part of the surplus has now been shipped.—F.K.H.

Cincinnati, O.—March receipts of grain sorghums were 1,400 bus., feed 570 tons, hay 418 tons, against grain sorghums 1,400 bus., feed 510 tons, hay 704 tons, in March, 1934.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing.

Rockport, Ind.—Local grain and feed dealers report the demand for poultry feed has been unusually brisk this spring. During the past few years more and more Spencer County farmers have turned their attention to poultry raising and this has increased the demand for feed.—W.B.C.

Jackson, Mich.—Tom Woodbury just became sales manager of the feed department of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., leaving the Michigan Grain & Feed Co. to accept this new connection. Mr. Woodbury has devoted many years of study and marketing of poultry, dairy and stock feeds.

Peoria, Ill.—March receipts of millfeed were 8,440 tons and of hay 1,000 tons; against millfeed 9,940 tons and hay 40 tons, in March, 1934. Shipments were: millfeed, 9,740 tons in March, 1935, and hay 560 tons, against millfeed 11,872 tons and hay 30 tons, in March, 1934.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y, Peoria Board of Trade.

Some feed grinders have trouble with their mixers, especially when changing from coarse to fine feeds, such as chick starters. If operators will run a few bushels of shelled corn thru their mixers after handling dairy or coarse feed it will dislodge any dirt which may have accumulated in mixer and carry it out. One requirement of chick starters which must be vigilantly safeguarded is cleanliness.

Shorts for Pigs

A farmer who had signed the corn-hog contract of the AAA read that a beneficent government was supplying feed in many sections where it was scarce, so he visited the county agent's office on his first trip to town.

A new girl fresh from the city happened to be in charge of the office when he announced, "I would like to get some shorts for my hogs, as they have eaten all the feed."

Sweet Girl: "Shorts for hogs, of all impossible things. Do you think this is an apparel shop? I suppose your next call will be for step-ins for your cows."

Tuskegee, Ala.—Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee Institute's famous chemist and scientist, is now preparing formulas which will contain the same food values as feeds shipped into Alabama from other states, but which will use such locally grown products as peanuts, sweet potatoes, velvet beans, soy beans, corn and cotton seed. These formulas will be used in a feed plant being promoted by the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce. At present the greater volume of the 242,000 tons of commercial feeds sold in Alabama, as estimated by the Dept. of Agriculture, is shipped in from distances from one to two thousand miles.—G.H.W.

Columbus, O.—Fees collected by the state division of feeds and fertilizers during 1934 amounted to \$87,911.96, and the expenditures to \$34,018.59, indicating that the tax could be reduced 50 per cent and still leave a balance of profit to the state. Altho collected from manufacturers these charges are passed on to the farmers buying feed and fertilizer. The receipts from registrations were: 3,463 brands of feedstuffs at \$3 per brand, \$10,389; 115 wholesale brands, \$2,300; 64 retail brands, \$320; 614 brands of fertilizer at \$30 per brand, \$18,420; 45 reduction plant licenses, \$2,250; 65 brands of limestone, \$1,625; and tags and stamps on feedstuffs, \$52,605. The 14 employees were paid \$21,635, while \$12,383.59 went for travel expense of inspectors and others; printing and supplies.

Texas Feed Manufacturers Organize

To fill a long felt desire to have a state organization to foster the interests of feed manufacturers, to establish and maintain uniformity in trade practices and usages, to co-operate with feed control officials, and to eliminate wasteful, uneconomic and dishonest practices of a few manufacturers which might be reacting unfavorably on the industry as a whole, the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is now being incorporated following a group meeting in Ft. Worth. R. M. Field, executive vice pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, personally assisted the group, who will closely co-operate with Mr. Field's organization.

W. J. Lawther, Dallas, was elected pres. of this new endeavor; C. P. Shearn, Jr., Houston, sec'y-treas. Directors, who will meet in Houston on April 27 to launch a membership campaign, arrange a program and set a date for a general one-day meeting for manufacturers of this and adjoining states, include Frank Davis, Marshall; Joseph S. Morris, Amarillo; W. N. Culpepper, Beaumont; Ben E. Schmitt, Seguin; W. P. Bomar, Ft. Worth, and Ben Martin, Vernon.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for June delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Feb.	2	21.60	26.15	19.90	24.50
Feb.	9	22.25	25.50	20.50	25.00
Feb.	16	21.75	25.75	19.75	24.65
Feb.	23	21.00	25.00	19.75	24.25
Mar.	2	21.30	24.75	19.75	24.40
Mar.	9	20.00	22.15	18.50	23.00
Mar.	16	19.25	22.40	17.50	22.25
Mar.	23	19.50	22.90	18.75	22.15
Mar.	30	19.75	23.40	19.25	23.25
Apr.	6	19.60	23.00	18.75	23.25
Apr.	13	21.50	25.40	21.50	26.50
Apr.	20	23.80	27.50	22.00	27.00

Dried Milk Jobbers Discuss Marketing

Discussions of plans for marketing dried milk were the primary topic before the annual meeting of the National Ass'n of Dried Milk Jobbers and Brokers, which body met at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, on April 10.

New officers elected include LeRoy LaBudde, Milwaukee, pres.; R. T. Friend, Lafayette, Ind., vice pres.; W. F. Becker, Chicago, sec'y-treas., and the following directors (in addition to the officers): H. K. Faust, Philadelphia, Pa., and R. Wylie, Columbus, O.

Oregon Feed Dealers Return to Old Name

Because N.R.A. codes inapplicable to intra-state commerce seem abandoned, and because the board of governors feels a code for the retail feed industry is a lost cause (inasmuch as replacement costs will not be allowed), the feed dealers of Oregon have abandoned the name "Oregon Division, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n" and resumed their former name of Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n.

For two years the Oregon and Washington state groups have worked together closely on code matters, altho managed and directed independently.

Friday, May 24, was the date set for the annual meeting, to be held in Portland, Ore. Leslie Walrad is chairman of arrangements for the convention.

Annual Meeting of Dry Milk Institute

The strides made by the dry milk industry since the inauguration of the American Dry Milk Institute were reported at the tenth annual meeting of that body, held at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, April 11. Substantial gains in the use of dry milk solids for both human and animal consumption were reported, and the aims and policies of the Institute set forth.

The success of the dry milk sales promotion campaign being carried on in Michigan by the dry milk manufacturers was interestingly outlined by O. T. Goodwin, R. J. Howat, L. W. Nolte and C. W. Ayers.

Mr. Howat pointed out that freight money was wasted in shipping out of Michigan to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo and Toledo and paying brokerage on the milk powder, while shipping fish meal into the state. Real salesmanship in Michigan would increase the consumption of powder in the state and leave the outside markets for other manufacturers.

The average county in Michigan has 2½ feed mixers, 14.6 feed stores, and there are 14.5 hatcheries per creamery. The average county has 220,000 laying hens, and 13,550 pigs that eat 14 lbs. each of dry skim milk to weigh 200 lbs. He figured the increased consumption on the basis of the 388,000 chicks and 3,180 dairy heifers in each county.

Mr. Ayres said Mr. Sievert had called on 27 of the 37 feed manufacturers in Michigan. Five out of 8 cars of Michigan powdered milk go to New York State.

P. A. CAMPBELL read a paper full of facts on "Why We Use Milk Powder in Our Feeds." He outlined the volume of business transacted by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, of which he is research director, and which sells 300,000 tons of feed each year.

C. E. Gray, San Francisco, was re-elected chairman of the executive com'tee; Walter Page, New York, vice chairman; M. J. Metzger, Chicago, Sec'y-treasurer; R. R. Gockley, New York; H. L. Leonard, St. Paul; F. A. Wills, Philadelphia, and K. V. Tipscomb, Dallas, were re-elected members of the executive com'tee.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Governor Tom Berry has obtained approval by the federal relief administration of his plan to buy 800,000 baby chicks as part of South Dakota's rural rehabilitation program.

On joint motion of the Federal Trade Commission and the George H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb., it dismissed a petition filed by the Commission for enforcement of its order to cease and desist against the Lee company involving alleged misrepresentation of poultry disease remedies. The Lee company, since the Commission's order was issued, "has made substantial changes in the constituent ingredients of the certain remedial preparation referred to in said order to cease and desist, to wit: Gizzard capsules, for the purpose of increasing the efficacy thereof."

Washington, D. C.—In its Apr. 16 report on poultry and egg production the Department of Agriculture reports farm egg prices on Mar. 15 were the highest March prices since 1930, and chicken prices the highest for March since 1931. These price increases were less cheering to the producer than might have appeared justified, however, because the price of poultry feed was the highest for March since 1929 and relatively higher than the price of poultry products. The number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on hand in farm flocks on Apr. 1 shows an increase of 15 per cent over numbers in 1934, but this year's average of 30.1 young birds is 7 per cent less than in 1933, 21 per cent less than in 1932 and 28 per cent less than the high average of 41.7 per flock shown in 1930. The number of eggs laid per hundred hens Apr. 1 was slightly greater than the five-year Apr. 1 average and considerably greater than the production in 1934.

Buttermilk for Chicks

By TOM EDWARDS

Comparatively few poultrymen fully realize and understand the real benefits of milk feeding to young, growing birds. Most poultrymen know that when milk is fed, the birds look better, appear stronger and show more vigor, but they do not get the complete picture which would show the excellent intestinal and digestive condition and the sturdy muscular structure of the tissues that result from proper feeding and management.

The poultry industry pays great attention to details regarding the selection of breeding stock, proper incubation, proper temperatures and sanitation, but far too little attention is given to the question of proper development such as size, weight, feathering, capacity, etc. It is time for every poultryman to realize that his birds must have muscular growth—and with correct balance. It is easy to feed for growth and weight. What is needed is more vigorous young stock that will stand up and take the shocks that heavy-laying birds often meet during the winter.

It is agreed that buttermilk, fed regularly, is necessary to profits because it keeps the flock in production during the entire laying year, maintains health and promotes good hatches and strong chicks. But, it is certain that the most important problem facing the poultryman at the present time is the problem of raising better balanced, more resistant flocks of young birds, thus reducing the number of pullets dropped out of production during the laying period.

In many different sections of the East, I have watched flocks of pullets that have been fed buttermilk in addition to a growing mash, cod liver oil and a good amount of whole oats (the oats part of the program being started after the eighth week). These pullets have gone into the laying quarters and made profits during the laying year. There were fewer dead birds, less

culling and no slackening of production due to partial molts. Of further importance is the fact that these flocks have gone into the second year as breeders showing a great improvement in condition and appearance.

Ground Soybeans as a Protein Supplement for Growing Chicks

By TOMHAVE AND MUMFORD of University of Delaware.

Two weeks after the close of the 20-week growing period in 1931, pullets from Lots I and II were placed in the laying house to obtain data on the behavior of pullets reared on rations containing 6.9 per cent of ground soybeans. Fifty-five representative pullets were selected from Lot I (check lot) and 42 representative pullets were selected from Lot II (6.9 per cent soybeans in growing ration).

The laying pens used were 10 ft. by 20 ft. in size. Both lots of pullets were kept confined to the laying house thruout the pullet year of production. Oyster shell and limestone grit was available for both lots at all times. Both lots of pullets were fed the following as an all-mash ration during the first laying year:

All-Mash Laying Ration: Ground yellow corn, 475; cracked wheat, 175; wheat bran, 100; wheat flour middlings, 100; meat scrap (55%), 100; dried buttermilk, 25; alfalfa leaf meal, 50; bone meal, 25; limestone flour, 20; salt, 5; cod liver oil, 6; total, 1,081 pounds. Per cent protein, 16.3.

In addition to the foregoing ration germinated oats were fed daily to each lot of pullets at the rate of 1½ lbs. of germinated oats per 50 pullets.

The pullets reared on the growing ration containing 6.9 per cent ground soybeans compare favorably in every respect with the pullets reared on a ration containing no soybeans. Mortality was slightly higher in the soybean lots, but the difference is not great enough to be considered significant. Losses in either lot are not excessive as no culling was done during the experiment.

The pullets in the ground soybean-reared lot averaged 10 eggs more per pullet than the pullets in the check lot. This does not indicate a detrimental effect of feeding ground soybeans in limited quantities in the growing ration.

The feed required to produce a dozen eggs was practically the same for either lot. Consumption of oyster shell and grit in relation to egg production was similar for the two lots of pullets.

The pullets reared on the ground soybean ration were lighter than the pullets in the check lot, but by the close of the first laying year the weights were the same for both lots.

Egg weights were obtained by weighing the eggs laid during the first three days of each month. Even tho the pullets were slightly heavier in the check lot at the beginning of the experiment, the eggs laid in the ground soybean-reared lot averaged slightly heavier in weight.

It was observed during experiments that when 10 per cent or more of ground soybeans were incorporated in the growing ration, the palatability of the ration was usually decreased. It is believed that this is due to the high oil content of the soybeans.

Ground soybeans, supplemented with bone meal, cannot be used to replace all of the animal protein concentrates in a growing ration without affecting the growth of chicks, mortality, and the feed requirement to produce a unit of gain.

Ground soybeans are less palatable for baby chicks than meat scrap containing 55 per cent protein.

Ground soybeans, supplemented with bone meal, can be used to replace one-third of the meat scrap in a growing ration without seriously affecting the growth of chicks, mortality, or the feed requirement to produce a unit of gain.

When a unit of protein in ground soybeans costs the same as a unit of protein in meat scrap containing 55 per cent protein, there is no advantage in using ground soybeans as a protein concentrate.

If the cost of ground soybeans is 65 per cent or less, than the cost of meat scrap containing 55 per cent protein, one-third of the meat scrap in a growing ration can be economically replaced by ground soybeans.

The American Standards Ass'n has approved the dust explosion code sponsored by the National Fire Protection Ass'n and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, but this will not prevent all the dust explosions.

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This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Unfair Competition for Merchants Who Pay Taxes and Interest

Manufacturers and distributors of farm supplies are now faced with a form of competition that they can no longer ignore.

During recent years a new type of sales organization has developed under the guise of farm co-operatives. The so-called "co-operatives" are corporations financed by the sale of stock and certificates to farmers. They are organized in such a manner, that complete control of the management rests in the hands of a small group of promoters, who are able to perpetuate themselves in office.

Dressed in the garb of farm organizations, they make a sentimental appeal for the support of farmers, agricultural colleges, State legislators and other groups, who are interested in the welfare of farmers. They succeed in securing legislation that is favorable to their intrigues and that gives them a decided advantage over independent manufacturers and dealers, who must comply with the various business laws of the States, pay taxes, and assume a fair share of the responsibility of their communities.

Organizations of this kind are rapidly growing and now cover a wide area. The first one of importance originated in Massachusetts and has confined its activities largely to the New England States. A short time later similar organizations developed in New York State and the chain has gradually developed link by link along the Atlantic Coast and into Ohio and Indiana.

The situation in New York State is perhaps more flagrant than in other sections. In this territory the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. (commonly known as the G. L. F.) operates in a characteristic manner. When this concern was first organized farmers were induced to buy its stock on the promise of patronage dividends.

This simple type of organization left little opportunity for financial manipulation or excessive profits for promoters. After a short time the original plan was changed into a complex financial structure consisting of a holding company and 137 or more subsidiaries and affiliates. It is safe to say that there isn't a farmer in the country (or scarcely a business man) who understands the present complicated financial set-up. Among other things the manipulations have deprived the stockholders of their patronage dividends.

Through its political affiliations, it has been able to borrow money from the Government at nominal interest in order to compete with private business, which must pay bank rates for

money and also pay taxes to finance the Government loans. Under the banner of a "farm co-operative" it has secured the moral support of various State institutions and organizations.

Every manufacturer who is selling to farmers through the established trade channel is directly affected by the operations of the G. L. F. and similar organizations. If these rackets are encouraged to grow they will rapidly expand their activities so as to include a wide range of merchandise. They exploit farmers and offer a form of competition which threatens the existence of local merchants and distributors.—*The Rural New-Yorker*.

Changes in State Feed Laws

Directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at their recent meeting received reports on the following changes in state feed laws:

Arizona—House Bill No. 168 is a commercial feedstuffs law, with no objectionable features, providing a tonnage tax of 12c ton.

California—S. B. 96 transfers enforcement of feed law from the state department of health to the state department of agriculture. S. B. 105 feedstuffs law sponsored by California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, provides \$10 brand tax, but will probably be amended to a tonnage tax of 2c per ton. Assembly Bill No. 916 State A.A.A. act providing for marketing agreements and licenses to co-ordinate with national legislation.

Delaware—House Bill No. 313 provides for insertion on tags and labels of the specific name and number of pounds of each ingredient used in the manufacture of feeds. Compulsory open formula to which we have objected. Later the bill was withdrawn.

Indiana—House Bill No. 324 provided that the name and amount of each ingredient contained in a feed shall be declared on label, and prohibited attaching a tag or label to a package by means of a metal fastener. We opposed this bill and it was withdrawn.

Idaho—Senate Bill No. 150 State A.A.A. act providing for marketing agreements and licenses to tie with national legislation. House Bill No. 201 amends the commercial feedstuffs act providing for a maximum ash and moisture guaranty to appear on label.

Illinois—A new bill not yet introduced provides for a wholesalers' brand license on feedstuffs of \$25, retailers' license of \$10.

Michigan—House Bills Nos. 222 and 240 both issued with respect to feedstuffs will probably be consolidated providing for an alternative option of manufacturers to pay a straight \$20 annual brand license fee, or on basis of \$1 license fee and 25c ton inspection fee.

Montana—House Bill No. 337 provided for disclosure of percentages of ingredients used, also other detrimental features, but attention of Montana manufacturers was called to this bill and with their assistance the bill was withdrawn.

New York—Assembly Bill No. 1792, Senate Bill No. 1416 State A.A.A. act providing for marketing agreements and licenses to tie in with national legislation.

Utah—House Bill No. 26 commercial feedstuffs law provides that the minimum per cent of nitrogen free extract shall be shown on the label in addition to customary requirements.

Washington—House Bill No. 208 commercial feedstuffs law provided a number of detrimental features, but this bill was objected to and it did not pass. Senate Bill No. 155 State A.A.A. act providing authority for marketing agreements, licenses, etc., to tie in with national legislation. This has been enacted.

Peanuts are grown in Texas as well as in Virginia. The 100,000 acres grown annually and harvested for the nuts are divided in two areas, one in north central Texas and the other in the northeastern part of the state.

Alfalfa for Horses

By W. H. PETERS, University of Minnesota

What to feed horses thru the work season is perhaps the most serious feeding problem that still confronts farmers who must buy feed.

For many years, a ration composed of all of the good timothy or upland prairie hay a horse will eat, plus a liberal allowance of oats, has been the accepted standard ration for the work horse. These feeds have been so universally used that many farmers seem to believe that horses at work cannot be fed successfully on other feeds.

This feeling has led for several weeks to an insistent demand on feed supply agencies and dealers for "horse hay," or, in other words, timothy and upland prairie hays of high quality. This demand cannot be met in full even at high prices, simply because enough good prairie hay or timothy cannot be found.

The kind of hay still available in largest quantity and at lowest price in proportion to its feeding value is alfalfa. Thruout the southern and western states alfalfa has for years been extensively used as the only roughage for work horses and mules. It can be used to excellent advantage in the drought areas of the northwest this year.

It is true that high quality, green, leafy alfalfa will make horses a little soft in flesh and a little loose in their digestive systems. They will sweat a good deal. It is preferable to feed at least one feed per day of prairie or timothy hay, if available; or, if not, it will pay to feed a little straw along with the alfalfa. As alfalfa is more readily available than timothy or prairie hay in many localities, farmers in such localities will be using good judgment to feed alfalfa as a large part of the roughage for work horses this spring. Alfalfa will be cheaper than extremely high priced prairie or timothy hay and will be satisfactory. It will be cheaper and

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much more satisfactory than low-grade hay of other varieties.

The scarcity and high cost of oats suggests the use of grain mixtures containing other concentrates. These mixtures should contain some oats, but very satisfactory mixtures for work horses can be made using one-third to one-half oats plus some corn or molasses or both, plus some bran and not more than five per cent of a good protein supplemental feed such as linseed or soybean oil meal.

New Feed Mill Advantageously Located

Enjoying a unique position in the heart of the agricultural section, with by-products available at low cost from its associated companies, McMillen Feed Mills of Fort Wayne, has experienced rapid expansion since its organization in January of this year. D. W. McMillen, president of the concern, has long occupied a prominent place in the feed business and was for two terms president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

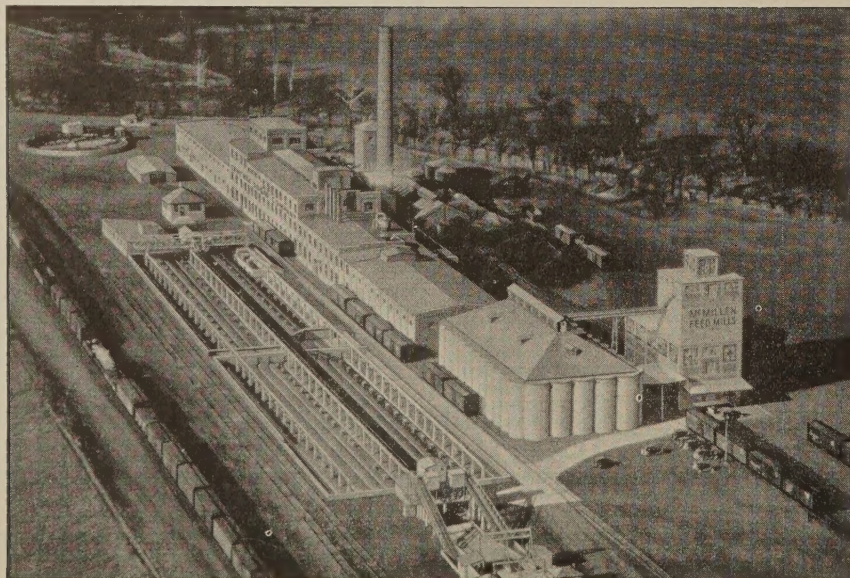
Identified with Mr. McMillen in the new firm are Henry D. Egly and Robert P. O'Brien as vice-presidents; Stewart W. McMillen as secretary and treasurer and Eugene V. McCann as assistant secretary and treasurer. All have been with Mr. McMillen for a period of years and were active with him in the development of the McMillen Co. and the Wayne Feed Mills.

Closely grouped at Decatur, Ind., are the mills and building of McMillen Feed Mills as shown in the accompanying engraving. Here also are the Central Sugar Co. and the Central Soya Co., closely associated concerns of which Mr. McMillen is also president and guiding executive. These organizations supply, at low cost from their by-products, some of the essential ingredients for the manufacture of the mixed feeds and protein concentrates which McMillen Feed Mills is marketing under the trade name of Master Mix feeds.

Storage for over 400,000 bus soy beans is provided at the soy plant using nine expellers of the latest type capable of handling more than 4000 bus of beans per day. Operating at this rate results in the production of a full 8,000 gallon tank car of soy bean oil every forty-eight hours.

More than 20,000,000 lbs. of sugar are produced annually by the Central Sugar Co. with a resulting by-product of 8,000,000 lbs. of beet pulp which is also readily at hand as another excellent but inexpensive ingredient for mixed feeds.

The experience and success that Mr. D. W. McMillen and his associates have heretofore enjoyed in the feed business, augur well for the rapid expansion of the new company.



McMillen Feed Mills at Decatur, Ind.

Soybean Has Many Uses

The soybean is different in containing a variety of elements. The starch composing most cereals can be converted into a limited number of products; but the soybean contains in addition protein, the equivalent of meat, greatly increasing the number of derivatives.

Dr. A. A. Horvath writes interestingly of the soybean in China:

The Chinese are soaking the soybeans over night and afterwards grinding them between millstones, getting a cream. This cream is diluted with water and boiled after being filtered thru cheesecloth. They get a milk such as almond milk, which is made from sweet almonds. Soybean milk contains oil and the protein necessary to the emulsification.

This soybean milk has been used in China since time immemorial and in the streets of Peking one can see men carrying bottles labeled similar to our milk here. This soybean milk, if kept at room temperature for hours, will turn acid and coagulate. Curds are formed exactly as curds are formed in ordinary milk. But the Chinese cheese is made not by turning the milk acid, but by curdling it in a special way. They use the mother liquid from sea water (after the table salt is manufactured) or a little plaster of paris. By boiling soybean milk with plaster of paris, about one-half gram for a quart, a curd can be obtained which resembles cheese and which can be cut like cheese. The Chinese and Japanese both use this. This soybean curd is called "To Fu" and it is the standard food of every Oriental.

The Chinese do not use the soybean curd as it is, because it tastes neutral and nobody likes a food which has no taste. A Japanese scientist said to me, "You Occidentals may not like the soybean, nor do we like it. We add to the soybean, soy sauce and in China and Japan no food is taken without a few cubic centimeters of this soybean sauce." The average consumption of soybean sauce and other similar products in Japan and China per person is from 50 to 100 grams a day.

The sauce is nothing but fermented soybeans. The soybeans are cooked, then crushed between stones, table salt and water added and the mixture kept in big jars in the open air—sometimes covered—up to six months and even five to six years. The bean undergoes fermentation, especially under the action of bacteria and the specific mold "Aspergillus Oryzae." This is capable of splitting the soybean, thus hydrolyzing the soybean protein. The resulting product equals the taste of beef extract. This soybean sauce for 20 to 30 years has been exported from China and Japan and it is then spiced and labeled "Worcestershire Sauce."

Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven Corn-Belt states on Apr. 1, this year, compared with the number on the corresponding date of 1934, decreased 36 per cent, according to the estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This decrease is equivalent to about half a million head. The number on feed April this year is the smallest for that date in many years.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle, inspected at stockyards markets, into the Corn-Belt states for the three months January to March, inclusive, this year, were about 15 per cent larger than for the corresponding period in 1934 and the largest for the period since 1931. While the largest increases were in shipments into the eastern Corn-Belt, the movement into all of the western Corn-Belt states, except Kansas, was larger than last year and into some of the states was quite large relative to the feed supplies available. Apparently most of the cattle were for stocker purposes and not for immediate feeding.

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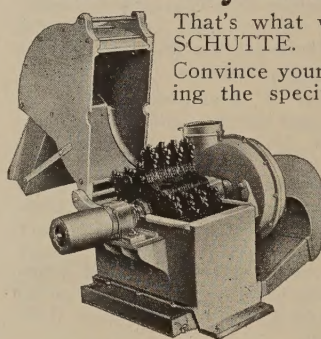
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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Dairy Herd Requires Grain

By L. H. FAIRCHILD

A common spring expression is, "We will certainly be glad when pasture time comes, so we won't have to feed any more!" The dairyman who believes such a statement is one whose highest production comes when milk is the lowest in price and vice versa.

New pasture grass is palatable. Cows like it and will leave other feeds for it. However, pasture grass and especially that which is available early in the season, cannot furnish nutrients enough for high producing cows nor for cows of only reasonably high production, if the cows are to maintain body weight also.

Recently five cows from as many record-keeping herds in Indiana were found to have made low average production—only 5,063 lbs. of milk and 202 lbs. of fat per year. A study of the methods of feeding, showed that one of their greatest faults was the use made of pasture. Some of these cows were put on pasture too early in the spring, fed no grain while on pasture or left on pasture too late in the fall, some were subjected to a combination of all of these conditions.

The same cows were put together in one herd during the next year and better methods of feeding and management were practiced. The cows were not turned to pasture until the pasture grass had made good growth. Throughout the summer, a satisfactory grain mixture was fed in addition to the pasture. In the fall, the cows were taken off the pasture when the growth of grass stopped. That these better methods of handling cows on pasture gave results was evidenced when the average production of these same cows increased to 8,662 lbs. of milk and 316 lbs. of fat.

Increases of 71% in milk production and 56% in fat production were traceable in large part, to the feeding of grain on pasture.

Wheat ripened at Fort Vermillion in the Canadian Northwest, yielding 67¾ bus. per acre, in 1934. In January, 1935, the temperature dropped to 72.5 degrees below zero. Garnet wheat ripened in 112 days.

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on Apr. 22 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots:

Mill Feeds				
Packed	Ship-ment	Chi-cago	Va.-Cities	
Standard bran .....100s	Quick	30.00	34.40	
Standard bran .....100s	May	28.00	32.40	
Pure bran .....100s	Prompt	30.75	35.15	
Pure bran .....100s	May	28.25	32.65	
Standard midds .....100s	Prompt	31.00	35.40	
Standard midds .....100s	May	29.75	34.15	
Rye midds .....100s	April	26.25	30.65	
Flour midds .....100s	Quick	32.25	36.65	
Red dog .....100s	Immed.	33.00	37.40	
Concentrates				
40% O. P. linseed meal.100s	Immed.	41.10	....
34% O. P. linseed meal.100s	Immed.	35.00	....
30% Oil meal .....100s	Immed.	30.00	....
44% Soybean oil meal.100s	Immed.	32.70	36.20	
41% Cottonseed meal .....100s	Immed.	37.00	38.65	
43% Cottonseed meal .....100s	Immed.	39.00	40.65	
41% Peanut meal .....100s	Immed.	35.50	....
Alfalfa Meal				
Pevee (Pecos 20% leaf).	*Immed.	35.60	40.40	
Velvet (Pecos 17%).....	*Immed.	33.60	38.40	
Pecos special (fine).....	*Prompt	30.60	35.40	
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal	*Immed.	27.00	....
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal	*Immed.	26.00	....
Cereal Products				
Table grade oat prod.100s	*Immed.	76.00	80.40	
Feeding rolled oats.....100s	*Immed.	62.80	67.20	
Fine ground fdg. oatmeal.	Immed.	43.00	47.40	
Reground oat feed.....100s	Quick	15.50	19.90	
Unground oat hulls.sacked	Prompt	16.50	20.90	
Miscellaneous				
Malt sprouts stand.sacked	*Prompt	17.50	21.90	
Brewers grains .....sacked	*Prompt	21.00	25.80	
Buckwheat .....bulk	Prompt	11.20	....
Dried buttermilk .....100s	Prompt	14.75	....
Dried skimmilk .....100s	Prompt	14.60	....
Blackstrap molasses.bulk	Spot 7½c f.o.b.			

†April; *May; †per cwt.

Feed and Livestock Situation

By GERALD B. THORNE, Acting Director, Livestock and Feed Grains Division, A.A.A.

Under favorable weather conditions the feed grain supply yet may be large in relation to livestock supplies.

If the feed grain supply at the end of this year should be relatively large, and it now appears better than a 50-50 chance that it will, the situation would be ripe for the beginning of another major upswing in livestock numbers. Unless there was some organized attempt to head it off, we would expect a new upswing in cattle production to get under way by 1936 or 1937. Then, if history should repeat itself, this upward trend would continue for five or six years until cattle prices had worked so low that another period of liquidation would set in. For the first two or three years of the upswing, there would not be much increase in numbers of cattle slaughtered; there usually is a lag of from two to three years from the time an increase in breeding herds sets in until the larger crop of steers and heifers are grown out. But sooner or later would come the inevitable "squeeze."

In the case of hogs, a sharp upswing in production is likely to get under way in the spring of 1936 unless some kind of production control program is continued. As hogs increase at a much faster rate than cattle, the expansion could easily result in excessive supplies and another period of low prices within two or three years.

Vitamin A and D Requirements of Swine

By RAYMOND T. PARKHURST, Ph.D.

Swine need both vitamins A and D for the maintenance of their general well-being. On deficient diets, the young pigs fail to make normal increases in weight after some six or seven weeks. When vitamin D is low, the leg bones show lumpy swellings at the joints, cramps appear, there is evidence of pain on movement, the animal will not get up on its feet without urging, there is a development of a dirty scurfy skin, and convulsions or fits may just precede death.

When there are adequate vitamins A and D in the ration, the growth is more rapid, and there is a lower food cost per 100 pounds of gain. Vitamin A is known to be associated with respiratory troubles. Therefore, there is less mortality from those sources when that vitamin is present in adequate amounts. Because better all-around development results, the pigs getting plenty of vitamins A and D show better finish and more thrifty condition, therefore, bring a higher price.

The brood sow, as one would naturally expect, benefits greatly by a ration that is complete in its vitamin A and D content. Her reproductive processes are more normal, there are fewer dead pigs which means larger litters, less paralysis of the hind quarters, and it has been definitely proven that the vitamin A and D potency of the sow's milk is proportionate to the content of these vitamins in her ration.

As a result of studies made on a large number of farms in Indiana, Purdue University reports that the increase in the average number of pigs weaned, from 3.89 to 5.10, or an increase of 1.21, made a saving of \$.52 in the feeding cost per 100 pounds of pork.

Pres. Roosevelt said Apr. 10 that he had no intention of removing processing taxes and paying farmers bonuses out of the \$4,880,000,000 work relief fund.

Portland, Ore.—Protests have been wired to the congressional delegates of Washington, Oregon and Idaho by the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., against a lowering of the duty on malt to 20c per 100 pounds from 40.—F.K.H.

Cereal Dog Feed

By C. W. SIEVERT, Chicago, Ill.

Feed manufacturers are adding dog feed to the list of their products. The type is one which in a general way resembles poultry mash feed. It is composed of ground grain, grain products, meat products, sometimes fish products, mineral additions, cod liver oil, and, in the better feeds of this type, dry skim milk. Usually these feeds will have a crude protein content of 20 to 22%. Feeds of this type may also be compressed into cubes, pellets or other convenient forms. They are also suitable for the feeding of foxes and other commercial fur animals. Some of them are cooked before feeding. Some are prepared out of ingredients that have been cooked, and others are made up of uncooked cereals along with other ingredients that have been cooked.

So far as dry skim milk in these feeds is concerned, it makes no difference whether the feed is to be cooked or not. The milk solids in dry skim milk have been pasteurized before the moisture is removed, and may be fed just as they are or after being cooked. The nutritive value of milk proteins is of the highest order. They enhance the value of the proteins of the grains and grain products. Furthermore, the dry milk supplies vitamin G, helps in the mineral balance, and also furnishes milk sugar.

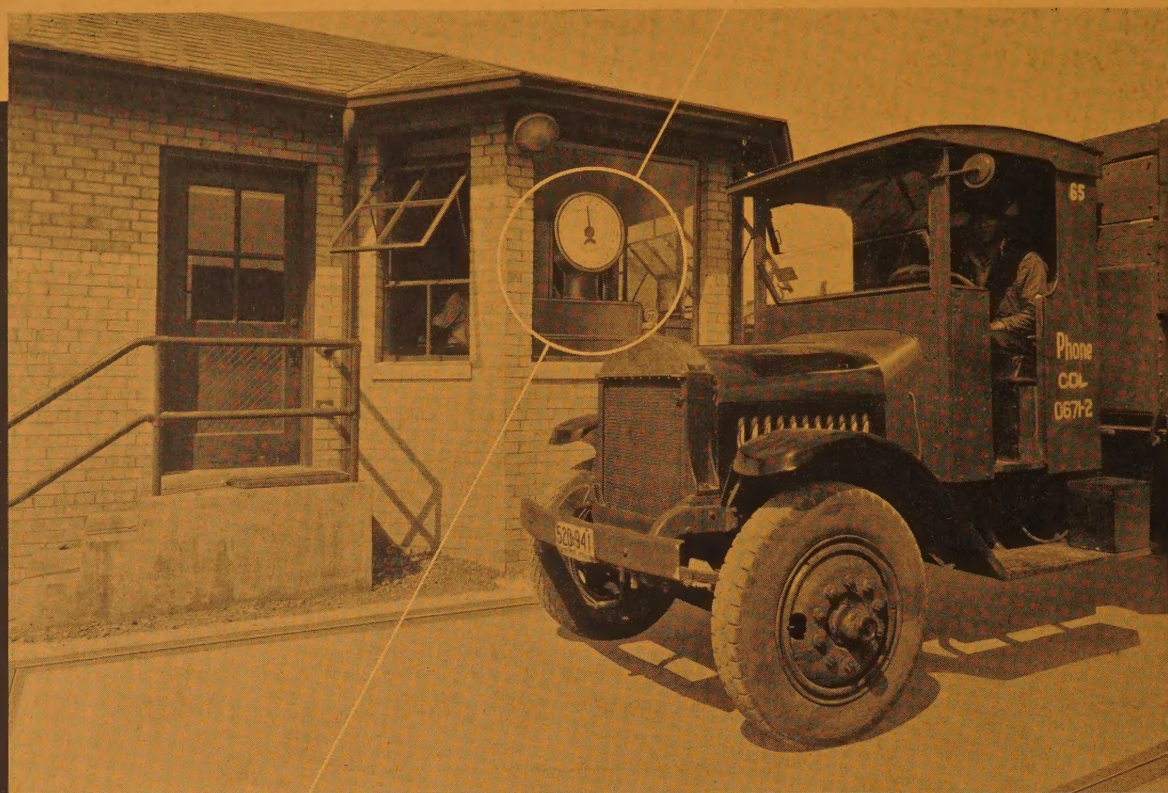
Dry skim milk is used in feeds of this type in amounts ranging from 5 to 10% of the total weight of the feed. Feeds for puppies and nursing bitches are better when the higher percentage of dry skim milk is used. For grown dogs, the 5% level is often quite satisfactory. There are some quite successful feeds of this type on the market.

Imports and Exports of Feedstuffs

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during January 1935 and during the 6 months ending December, 1934, compared with the same periods in 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows:

Imports are stated in pounds, except hay 2,000-lb. tons and wheat feeds and beet pulp 2,240-lb. tons. Exports are stated in tons of 2,240 lbs., except kafir and milo, in bushels.

IMPORTS				
	January 1935	1934	6 mos. ending December 31 1934	1933
Hay, tons.	9,017	55	15,080	781
Coconut-copra oil cake and cake-meal	8,536,715	2,843,080	48,916,716	15,904,160
Soybean cake and meal	14,308,606	2,981,296	43,509,788	38,847,431
Cottonseed cake and meal	14,042,668	321,470	44,407,016	1,940,180
Linseed cake and meal	2,361,966	350,000	10,520,078	11,909,384
All other cake and meal	2,273,640	.....	1,324,847	3,255,130
Wheat feeds	21,769	3,466	139,434	164,577
Dried beet pulp	2,729	.....	2,065	5,152
EXPORTS				
Cottonseed cake	3	12,227	526	35,626
Linseed cake	14,226	18,914	71,150	141,151
Other oil cake	.....	2,265	1,392	12,933
Cottonseed meal	81	831	1,252	11,625
Linseed meal	419	389	4,862	3,122
Other oil-cake meal	187	413	453	983
Fish meal (feed)	3,667	1,936	12,252	6,939
Kafir and milo, bus.	1,072	.....	1,144	4,504
Mixed dairy feeds	259	147	834	870
Mixed poultry feeds	144	269	1,409	926
Oyster shell	2,750	1,113	28,340	26,607
Other prepared feeds	151	280	1,164	700
Other feeds, bran, etc.	552	2,492	8,002	6,510



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